

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***Soviet Union*

Vol III No 028

11 February 1985

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

PRAVDA Editorial Article Views Arms Talks	[9 Feb]	AA 1
Volkov Examines 'Impasse' at MBFR Talks		AA 4
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 9 Feb]		
Weinberger European Tour To 'Poison Atmosphere'		AA 6
[Kulik]		
U.S. Air Force Chiefs Urge 'Star Wars' Adoption		AA 7
U.S. Misleads W. European Allies on 'Star Wars'		AA 7
[Chernyshev]		
Soviet UN Group Sends Message on Disarmament		AA 9

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

CEMA Countries Sign Atomic Plant Agreement	BB 1
CEMA Microelectronics Program Outlined [Agayants]	BB 1

WORLD & REGIONAL AFFAIRS

Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable'	CC 1
[Andrianov, Volskiy, Nekrasov]	
Geneva Prospects	CC 1
Space Militarization Hit	CC 1
New Zealand's 'Mutiny'	CC 3
Israeli Withdrawal	CC 4
Afghanistan, Nicaragua Discussed	CC 5
Antiwar Movement Viewed	CC 6
'International Situation: Question & Answers'	CC 7
[Lavrentyev, Shishlin, Gan, Levin, Agayants, Andrianov]	
Arms Talks Previewed	CC 7
SDI, Military Parity Viewed	CC 9
Gibraltar Talks	CC 10
Trident System Described	CC 10
World Oil Price War, Consequences Viewed	CC 11
[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 8 Feb]	
USSR Ready To Resume Indian Ocean Talks [Matyash]	CC 12
TRUD Reports Decisions of Asian TU Meeting	CC 13
[7 Feb]	

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Reagan Attempt To 'Belittle' Yalta Accords Hit [Mikhaylov in PRAVDA 8 Feb]	A 1
Gulf Between Reagan Message, Reality Viewed [Kolesnichenko]	A 1
Proposed U.S. Budget Shows True Intentions	A 2
U.S. Imposing Militaristic Policies on Allies [Solton]	A 3
NASA Director Cited on Military Use of Shuttle [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 8 Feb]	A 4

CHINA

Vessey Visit to PRC, Talks Results Viewed [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 8 Feb]	B 1
U.S. China Policy Potentially More Dangerous [Volskiy]	B 1
Zhao Article on Open Door Policy Cited [IZVESTIYA 2 Feb]	B 3

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan's Role in U.S. Communication Centers Noted YOMIURI SHIMBUN Cited	C 1
USSR-DPRK Cinematography Agreement Signed [IZVESTIYA 8 Feb]	C 1

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Further on Reaction to N. Zealand Nuclear Stance	E 1
Senator Cohen Trade Resolution	E 1
'Chain Reaction' Feared [Chekhonin]	E 1
ANZUS Ties Tense [Kulik]	E 2
Indonesian Envoy Attends Moscow Reception [IZVESTIYA 8 Feb]	E 3
ASEAN Ministers Hit 'Protectionist' Policies	E 1

EASTERN EUROPE

Polish Murder Trial, Church Activity Discussed [IZVESTIYA 8 Feb]	F 1
Chernenko Anthology Published in Czechoslovakia	F 1
MSZMP's Marothy Discusses Cooperation in Moscow	F 2
Ligachev Receives MSZMP Youth Delegation	F 2
Aliyev Receives Bulgarian Ambassador 8 Feb	F 2

WESTERN EUROPE

Chernenko To Meet Papandreou 'If Well Enough' [AFP]	G 1
Papandreou Arrives	G 1
Problems Increase Between Greece, NATO Allies	G 1
Greek Merchant Marine Minister Cited on Ties	G 1

Dumas Visit Shows Franco-American Rapprochement [PRAVDA 11 Feb]	G 2
France's Hernu Opposes U.S. 'Space Plans' [PRAVDA 11 Feb]	G 3
Weinberger Arrives in UK; Seeking SDI Support	G 3
Thatcher's Prestige Drops to 'Record Low Level'	G 3
Thatcher Confirms Strengthening U.S., NATO Ties	G 4
FRG Group Protests Kohl's Planned Address	G 4
Gas Escape Reported at U.S. Waldheide Base	G 5
Swedish Minister Interviewed Before USSR Visit	G 5
NATO Head Pressures Danes on Non-Nuclear Stance	G 5
SDI, NATO Policy Discussed at Munich Conference	G 6
Terrorism Increase Caused by U.S. Deployment [Shirokov]	G 7
Portugal 'Eliminating Progressive Changes'	G 7
Portuguese CP's Cunhal Addresses Rally in Lisbon	G 8

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Further on Ryuytel Meeting With YAR Leader [IZVESTIYA 8 Feb]	H 1
Pastukhov Meets With Syrian President Al-Asad	H 1
Plans for VOA Station in Israel Criticized [Biryukov]	H 2
Commentary Hits U.S. 'Imperialist' Plans for Iran	H 2

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

U.S. Media Launch Anti-Nigerian Campaign	J 1
Bamako Reportage on Berezin Visit to Mali [cross-reference]	J 1

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

U.S. 'White Paper' Seeks Support for C. America	K 1
Nicaragua's Ortega Sets Forth Policy Goals	K 2
Brazilian, Mexican Presidents Discuss Arms Race [IZVESTIYA 8 Feb]	K 2
PRAVDA Reports Malmierca Press Conference [8 Feb]	K 2
Moscow Broadcasts MDP Proposal to Chilean People	K 4
Briefs: USSR-Cuban Shipping Increase	K 5

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA Article Marks Anniversary of Andropov Death [9 Feb]	R 1
RSFSR Election Official on Chernenko Registration	R 3
RSFSR Organization Lauds Chernenko's Leadership [MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 3 Feb]	R 4
Shevardnadze Election Speech in Rukhi Reported [PRAVDA 6 Feb]	R 5
PRAVDA Reports Chebrikov 6 Feb Election Speech [7 Feb]	R 10

Ponomarev Meets With, Addresses Zavodskoy Electors	R 15
Patrice Lumumba University Celebrates Anniversary	R 15
Council of Ministers' Greeting	R 15
[PRAVDA 8 Feb]	
Zimyanin Attends Gala	R 16
Underground Explosion in Soviet C. Asia Recorded [AFP]	R 16

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Kurkotkin Addresses Meeting on Military Farms	V 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 7 Feb]	
Army Body Views Victory Anniversary Preparations	V 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 7 Feb]	

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ARTICLE VIEWS ARMS TALKS

PM111005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Feb 85 First Edition p 4

[Editorial article: "Not To Sabotage, But To Observe Commitments"]

[Text] "The attention of people throughout the world is riveted to the talks between the USSR and the United States on nuclear and space arms that will start on March 12. Well founded hopes and expectations are associated with them.

The realistic and only possible -- under the present conditions -- pattern of studying and solving questions raised at the talks was outlined at the recent meeting in Geneva. Thus ultimate aim at which the efforts of both sides should be directed, liquidation of nuclear arms fully and everywhere, was also defined.

An honest approach to the talks, good will, readiness for reasonable compromises and the working out of weighty accords - if this is displayed by both sides, as was stressed by Konstantin Chernenko in his answers to questions by the American CNN-TV correspondent Stuart Loory -- it will open up the possibility for solving cardinal problems of ensuring peace.

The reaching of an accord on the talks in Geneva gave a big boost to the faith of the people that it is possible to stop the slide toward the danger line by way of accords, by way of concluding new agreements called upon to stop the arms race and reverse it. As is known, many useful things were done in this direction in the 1970's. But heavy damage was inflicted on the process of arms limitation and reduction in recent years as a result of the U.S. Administration's policy and practical actions, and it was in effect disrupted.

At the same time, Washington began to express ever more frequently its scornful attitude to earlier concluded agreements in this field and at times even openly declared its intent to wreck or discard them.

All of the Washington administration's intentions were concentrated on one thing: to try to get military superiority over the Soviet Union at any cost. If some international commitments impeded this, the United States acted according to the principle -- so much the worse for these commitments. The idea was that international laws, norms of morality, and generally accepted rules of interstate relations are not for Washington. In line with this approach, the United States sabotaged and eventually torpedoed talks on strategic arms and intermediate range missiles in Europe, and began to implement military programs of an unprecedented scale. Washington set off on the path of systematically violating and circumventing existing limitations on nuclear arms.

The Soviet Union more than once drew the U.S. Administration's attention to all this and cited concrete irrefutable facts. Suffice it to recall the Soviet memorandum presented to the U.S. Department of State on January 27 and the TASS statement of October 21, 1984. Relevant serious complaints against the American side were repeatedly submitted by the Soviet Union in the standing consultative commission specially set up to promote the aims and provisions of agreements in the field of strategic arms limitation. The United States has yet to provide the Soviet side coherent answers to these questions, despite the fact that we are dealing with extremely serious matters.

First: the United States has embarked on the course of undermining the 1972 ABM treaty of unlimited duration. This intention actually was proclaimed officially by the U.S. President himself when he announced his "star wars" program providing for the creation of a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements that is explicitly forbidden by this treaty. In the United States it is already intended to allocate \$26 billion for attaining this unlawful aim. This is merely the first installment of the plans for the arms race and undermining strategic stability, which Washington is prepared to spend more than a trillion dollars in order to fulfill.

In the process they in Washington are engaged by no means only in theoretical investigations and scientific research. Work to create mobile ABM radar stations is in full swing; missiles of the Minuteman type are being tested to impart an antimissile capability; multiple warheads are being created for antimissile missiles, etc. All this clearly contradicts the clear-cut provisions of the 1972 treaty.

The deployment in the United States of the "Pave Paws" radar stations, which ensure radar coverage of the greater part of U.S. territory, is part of Washington's efforts to prepare for creating a large-scale ABM system.

These are generally known facts and the U.S. Administration is not even trying to refute a single one of them.

Second: As for the SALT II treaty, it has now transpired that the American side never intended to "refrain from actions" undermining this treaty. The plan was to demand observance of the treaty from the other side and in the process to prepare a whole series of measures directed at wrecking the military balance and acquiring the capability for a first disarming strike.

They pretended not to have objections to limitations on long-range cruise missiles while in reality they were preparing for the present massive deployment of this new dangerous type of strategic offensive armament. They were reaching agreement on the commitment not to circumvent in any manner the SALT II treaty, which establishes parity in the military-strategic field, while in practice they already had a plan ready for deploying in Europe several hundred essentially strategic nuclear-missile weapons against the USSR and its allies. They were signing the principle of equality and equal security while at the same time planning and doing everything for no equal security to exist and for the United States to have overwhelming military superiority -- such a superiority under conditions of which the United States could count on the impunity of its aggressive actions, on climbing atop the command tower, and dictating from there its will to other peoples.

Third: Let us take the 1974 Treaty on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear Weapon Tests. Here we see the very same line, the very same handwriting. The United States signed the treaty but has not wanted to ratify it for over 11 years. The reason is a simple one and no real effort is made in Washington to conceal it: They in Washington are afraid of putting into operation the precise and effective system of monitoring the yield of explosions envisaged by the treaty. Were the United States to agree to such verification it would find it that much more difficult to test ever new nuclear charges, including those for new powerful offensive missiles.

As rehearsals of nuclear war that time and again are accompanied by the testing of nuclear charges above the agreed-upon threshold of 150 kilotons and by the escape of radioactive substances into the atmosphere are being held in the tunnels at the U.S. testing range in Nevada, official U.S. agencies engage in inventing all sorts of excuses to dodge observing the established limitations on underground nuclear explosions and prevent the resumption of talks on the general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapon tests.

Fourth: Mankind is facing not only the threat of nuclear destruction. Of no less danger to people is such a barbarous means of mass annihilation as chemical weapons. By the 1925 Geneva protocol (the Soviet Union was one of the first to accede to it and strictly observes all its provisions) the world community outlawed chemical warfare. It took the United States 50 years just to ratify the Geneva protocol. Meanwhile, U.S. toxins killed and crippled thousands upon thousands of inhabitants in Indochina and inflicted irreparable damage to that region's environment. Many American servicemen as well fell victim to the chemical war waged by the Pentagon in Southeast Asia.

Even today, while portraying itself as an advocate of chemical weapons prohibition, the U.S. Administration in fact blocks any international agreement on the score, supplies chemical weapons to Afghan bandits fighting against their own people, and prepares for a chemical rearmament of America. A flagrant contradiction becomes obvious between U.S. commitments and Washington's practical deeds that are directed at the nonobservance and circumvention of these commitments.

Fifth: The United States signed the Helsinki Final Act, and, as is known, the United States applied much effort in the past to become a party to the document. Together with other nations, it assumed the solemn obligation to facilitate European peace and security, rapprochement, and cooperation between European nations, deepening development and consolidation of the detente process here.

But what is the actual policy of the United States on European matters? The heightening of military tension in Europe; the deployment here of new first-strike nuclear armaments; the attempts to question the existing European realities; disrupt and hinder normal trade, economic, scientific and cultural cooperation in this region -- such is the American "contribution" to developing the Helsinki process. Here as well, the United States puts its signature on one thing, while doing quite a different one.

These facts -- and their number can be multiplied -- cannot but raise a question, in a broad, principled context, as to Washington's conscientiousness with regard to the international commitments it assumes and, consequently, as to confidence in its policy. This question is being raised ever more often in various countries.

As is seen, the U.S. Administration comes to feel this too, but does not draw any proper conclusions. It engages in something else: It tries to cover up its line toward heightening international tension, toward the arms race, and toward violating existing accords by far-fetched accusations leveled at the other side. They draw up "reports" on that score, send them to Congress, and pose almost as keepers of international law and legality.

Another one of such "reports" emerged from the White House recently. It again rehashes the hackneyed inventions concerning the Soviet Union's alleged "violations" of its commitments.

But the investments and pseudoarguments do not become convincing in any way through repetition. Why, then, are they being reproduced again and again and why is this being done precisely now? The aims being pursued are various but their overall unseemly directness is obvious.

First, they would like to put military programs through Congress by slandering the Soviet Union's policy.

Second, they seek to dismantle and bury the existing international treaties on arms limitation on the plea of their alleged ineffectiveness.

Third, they want from the very outset to cast aspersions on the forthcoming talks in Geneva, and to sow doubt as to possibility and usefulness of accords with the Soviet Union.

All that is oriented in one direction: To accustom the public opinion to the idea that there is allegedly no reasonable alternative to the U.S. Administration's present line toward intensification of military preparations and that the arms race is ostensibly inevitable while efforts to end it are futile.

Washington figures have never managed and will not manage, of course, to undermine the high prestige of the Soviet Union's policy. The USSR scrupulously fulfills its international obligations and the whole world knows about this.

However, one cannot but be put on one's guard by the fact that such steps are being taken by Washington on the eve of the talks in Geneva obviously with a view to poisoning the atmosphere around them and to hindering a businesslike and constructive consideration of problems which are subject to solution at the talks.

If Washington believes that by means of propagandist tricks it will be able to shake off responsibility for the unfavorable state of affairs in Soviet-U.S. relations for the lack of headway in arms limitation and in lessening the war danger, such calculations are groundless. It is time for the United States at last to do away with the practice of violating its commitments and to direct efforts in deeds and not in words, toward preventing an arms race in outer space and toward eliminating it on earth. This is made incumbent upon the United States by the Soviet-U.S. agreement reached on holding talks in Geneva, the agreement that should be strictly observed in every part of it.

VOLKOV EXAMINES 'IMPASSE' AT MBFR TALKS

PM111132 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Feb 85 Second Edition p 5

[Colonel S. Volkov "International Notes": "Impasse in Vienna"]

[Text] The Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe are the lengthiest in the history of modern diplomacy. They have been going on for more than 11 years. The 35th round of the talks began 31 January. Naturally, the question arises in this connection: What are the reasons for such prolonged stagnation? The answer is simple: The chief reason is the reluctance of the United States, the FRG, and certain other NATO countries to adopt a fair decision, based on the principle of the sides' equality and identical security, and to reduce troops and arms in central Europe.

A number of facts attest that the U.S. Administration is not interested in reaching an accord in Vienna. According to official data, over a 4-year period (1976-1979) the number of U.S. troops in the region of the reduction increased by almost 25,000.

The Pentagon is stepping up the deployment of nuclear first-strike means in West Europe. Some 54 Pershing II missiles have already been deployed on FRG territory, and 80 ground-launched cruise missiles have been sited on British and Italian territory. Nor does official Bonn display any interest in the talks' positive results: Its representatives stubbornly refuse not only to reduce but also to limit the size of the Bundeswehr, as though reserving the "right" to increase it.

While stepping up war preparations, the United States and its closest NATO allies at the same time are putting forward proposals which are deliberately unacceptable to the Warsaw Pact states. The purpose of these proposals is to ensure one-sided military advantages for the NATO bloc. It is for this that the so-called "numbers problem" was artificially created and is maintained: The NATO countries have consciously overstated the Warsaw Pact states' troop strength by more than 150,000 men. It is known that roughly equal troop strengths have taken shape in central Europe and are maintained by both alliances. This is confirmed by official data announced at the talks in 1976 and 1980. Despite the existence of approximate equality, the West is trying to get the socialist countries to reduce their troop strength by three times more than the NATO states.

Following a general course of building up their military potential, the United States and its NATO allies simply ignored the good will of the Soviet Union, which in 1979-1980 unilaterally withdrew 20,000 Soviet servicemen, 1,000 tanks, and much other military hardware from the region of the reduction. The NATO bloc acts differently. In the time of just 2 years (1984-1985) the Eurogroup countries will receive approximately 1,500 tanks, 1,000 infantry combat vehicles and armored carriers, 600 combat aircraft, and much other modern arms and combat hardware. This is further graphic evidence of the NATO countries' actual attitude to the question of reducing armed forces and arms.

For more than 5 years, Western representatives in Vienna have been putting forward the adoption by the socialist countries of their "package" of monitoring measures, which are patently unacceptable to the Warsaw Pact organization, as a prior condition for reaching an accord. Such measures are not in accordance with the mandate of the Vienna talks. First, some of these measures would take effect far beyond the region of reduction. Second, almost the entire military activity of the Warsaw Pact countries, including the Soviet Union's eight western military districts, would be placed under NATO control. At the same time the territories of the United States, Canada, Britain, Norway, Denmark, and other NATO countries would be excluded from the socialist states' monitoring sphere.

Is there any possibility of finding a way out of the impasse? Yes, there is. The way out is indicated in the package of proposals submitted by the direct participants in the talks -- the USSR, the GDR, Poland, and the CSSR -- back in 1983. They contain the key to resolving the main questions of the talks: achieving the agreed final aim reducing arms, limiting the size of air forces and the military activity of troops in central Europe. The proposals establish monitoring and verification measures which ensure adequate monitoring of the reduction process and efficient verification of the levels of the armed forces of the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries remaining after all reductions. All these proposals remain in force and lie on the negotiating table.

The Western representatives must do just one thing -- abandon their claims to one-sided military advantages and strictly adhere to the principle of the sides' equality and identical security. As for the USSR and its allies, they will continue to struggle unswervingly for the adoption at the Vienna talks of specific measures leading to a lowering of the level of military confrontation in central Europe.

WEINBERGER EUROPEAN TOUR TO 'POISON ATMOSPHERE'

LD091928 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1700 GMT 9 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow, 9 Feb (TASS) -- TASS political observer Sergey Kulik writes:

Why did Caspar Weinberger go to West Europe? Asking this, British, French and West German papers arrive at a definite conclusion: to promote Reagan's space militarization plans on the eve of the start of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva and to try to demonstrate something like "Atlantic solidarity" regarding the "star wars" prospects which have been definitely rejected by the West European public. Thus, the FINANCIAL TIMES in London, commenting on the latest statements made by the U.S. defense secretary, admitted that "in spite of the cool reception from the European members of the NATO to the "star wars" program, the United States would still like to secure their support on this issue." And France's L'HUMANITE has directly linked C. Weinberger's tour with "the more active blackmail campaign Washington is conducting toward its partners" in order to force them into accepting the White House concept of the "strategic defense initiative."

U.S. policy in European affairs has already won notoriety. The stepping up of military tension in Europe, the deployment there of new first-strike nuclear armaments; the attempts to question the existing European realities, to disorganize and interfere in normal trade, economic, scientific and cultural cooperation in this area -- that is the U.S. "contribution" to European affairs, which has brought development of the Helsinki process on our continent to the brink of collapse. Now Washington wants to go even further, having begun the militarization of space, to break off, to overturn the Soviet-U.S. treaty of unlimited duration on limiting antisatellite defense systems, and to clear the way for an uncontrolled arms race in all directions.

To West Europeans such plans by the White House bode only one thing: their transformation from the "nuclear hostages" of the United States, which they already are, into "space hostages." After all, by building up U.S. nuclear first-strike facilities in West Europe and simultaneously submitting the idea of creating over U.S. territory a "space umbrella," shielding it from a retaliatory strike, Washington is proposing to its NATO allies... nothing more than the concept of "limited nuclear wars at a significant remove from the shores of America," or in other words -- on European soil.

And it is not surprising, therefore, that even many military experts in the West are drawing the well-founded conclusion that the implementation of the Reagan "strategic defense initiative" is fraught with catastrophic consequences for Washington's European allies. "Although during his present European trip C. Weinberger tried to reduce the anxieties of the European allies regarding the concept of space-based antimissile defense, he will hardly succeed in doing this," a WASHINGTON POST correspondent reported from London. "European leaders are voicing serious concern over the fact that the attempt to replace the existing deterrent system by a space deterrent system threatens to end the entire process of nuclear arms limitation and reduction."

One cannot help but be put on one's guard by the fact that C. Weinberger's tour of West Europe for the purpose of publicizing the "star wars" projects is being undertaken on the eve of the talks between the USSR and the United States on nuclear and space weapons. Is not Washington doing this with the obvious intention of poisoning the atmosphere around these talks, of exerting pressure on its partner, and hampering a businesslike, constructive examination of the problems to be resolved in Geneva.

U.S. AIR FORCE CHIEFS URGE 'STAR WARS' ADOPTION

LD081903 Moscow TASS in English 1847 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 8 TASS -- TASS commentator Vasilii Kharkov writes: After U.S. President Reagan went out of his way to promote plans of militarizing outer space in his State of the Union Address, the passionate eulogies of the "star wars" program, made by U.S. Secretary of the Air Force Verne Orr and Chief of the Air Force Staff Charles Gabriel on Thursday, came as no surprise. Speaking at hearings in the Senate Armed Services Committee, the chiefs of the Air Force urged the soonest implementation of the administration's "strategic defense initiative", calling it the most crucial technological program.

The high-ranking Pentagon officials shed new light on some aspects of the projected comprehensive missile defense with space-based elements. The related current research, they disclosed, aims to study the possibility of shooting down not only the enemy's intercontinental ballistic missiles but also cruise missile and bombers and developing newest weapons systems, including particle-beam and laser arms.

In other words, the Pentagon, which is going to spend 3.7 billion dollars under this program in the next fiscal year (the sum is nearly thrice as big as that appropriated in the current year), intends to amass a new and vast arsenal of first-strike weapons intended to hit land-, sea- and air-based targets from outer space. As to the development and testing of anti-satellite systems, that is systems meant to destroy targets in outer space itself, the Pentagon is also getting major outlays on this work, which will grow by almost one-third in 1986. Despite these facts, spokesmen for the Washington administration continue to describe this obviously offensive program, which is aggressive in its essence, as "defensive" without a shade of embarrassment.

It also followed from statements made by the secretary and the chief of staff of the American Air Force that the program for militarizing outer space, which the Pentagon is waging a crash effort to carry out, is complemented with the ongoing buildup of the U.S. strategic nuclear potential on earth. They said, in particular, that vigorous preparations were under way to put MX intercontinental ballistic missiles in full-scale production and develop the Midgetman mobile missile. The United States, thus, has not abandoned its prime objective, that of gaining military superiority.

These facts serve to bear out once again the organic inter-relationship of these kinds of armaments. When the Soviet-American ABM treaty of unlimited duration was signed in 1972, incidentally, the SALT-1 agreement was concluded simultaneously with it, for it is crystal-clear that the militarization of outer space would open still more possibilities for the arms race to escalate in all directions.

U.S. MISLEADS W. EUROPEAN ALLIES ON 'STAR WARS'

LD081815 Moscow TASS in English 1754 GMT 8 Feb 85

["Mirages and Dangers of 'Space Umbrella' for Europe" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow February 8 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Chernyshev writes: Speaking about the so-called "strategic defense initiative" of the United States in the U.S. Information Agency's television program Worldnet, Robert McFarlane, assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, said that any equipment and technology that it would be possible to develop and that would prove feasible for defense against ballistic missiles would be used to protect also Europe from such missiles.

In his words, the "defense of Europe" would occupy an important place in the program of American research into the development of missile defense with space-based elements.

By advocating this argument, Washington seeks to secure support for the "star wars" program from its allies, justify its policy of militarizing outer space in the eyes of West Europeans, and remove or dull apprehensions mounting in Western countries over this new step of the American leadership, which is extremely dangerous to the cause of peace.

By having recourse to all manner of tricks and downright deception and keeping silent on the true aims and unavoidable consequences of its plans to militarize outer space, the U.S. Administration is out to mislead the public opinion and governments of West European countries.

First, the contention that the militarization of outer space would in this case serve defense is a big and perfidious lie. Given the rough parity of strategic offensive arms, the acquisition of an additional defense potential by one of the sides is geared to giving it a possibility to deal a nuclear strike and escape retaliation under the cover of the "anti-missile shield". Consequently, Washington's plan is offensive and aggressive and aims to give the United States a military advantage. It is into this pursuit of the mirage of superiority, which is unattainable since the Soviet Union will not allow it, that they now hope to drag Western Europe.

Second, the U.S. unleashing of an arms race in outer space would destabilize the strategic situation, compel the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to adopt adequate counter-measures, whip up the arms race also in other areas and, with the weapons stockpiles growing still larger, increase the risk of outbreak of a nuclear war. This means that the West Europeans are invited to endorse and share in the process of upsetting strategic stability, in the senseless and dangerous squandering of material resources.

Third, the United States is not at all limiting itself to theoretical quests and scientific research in the field of missile defenses. The deployment in the United States of the Pave Paws radar stations, which ensure a radar cover for U.S. territory, is part of Washington's practical efforts to create a comprehensive missile defense. It is obviously not for the West European allies that all this is being done. The acquisition by the United States of even minimum opportunities to somewhat reduce the damage to its territory that would result from a retaliatory nuclear blow could turn the heads of some people in Washington, giving them the false feeling of security and the false idea of the acceptability and admissibility of unleashing all manner of "limited" wars far away from America's shores, first of all in Europe. The danger of the "nuclear button" being pushed would grow.

Thus, the West European allies of the United States are invited to approve an American "initiative" that would doom them to the position of Washington's not only nuclear but also "space" hostages.

Fourth, the creation of a comprehensive ABM system with space-based elements would violate the fundamental provisions of the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of ABM systems, while a U.S. refusal to honor the agreement reached in Geneva on preventing the militarization of outer space would do serious harm to the forthcoming Soviet-American talks. But Washington is seeking to win the consent of Western Europe to its actions directed at creating a situation that would make it impossible to achieve constructive agreements on arms limitations and reductions.

III. 11 Feb 85

AA 9

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

In return for West European countries' support for the "star wars" program leading officials in Washington make vague promises that "if they are able to develop the technology", "if it is practicable to develop it", then, "many, many" years later the United States will cover them with its "star shield". All this is clearly designed either for the ill-informed and the gullible or for the people who do not care about the security of their country, about peace at their own home.

SOVIET UN GROUP SENDS MESSAGE ON DISARMAMENT

LD082331 Moscow TASS in English 2027 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 8 TASS -- In connection with the resumption of work by the disarmament conference, the Soviet United Nations Association has sent a message to the chairman of the session of the conference, expressing on behalf of broad sections of the Soviet public the profound hope that the work of the current session of the conference will promote progress along the way towards practical measures in the field of disarmament.

The Soviet public, the message says, fully backs the aspiration of the majority of U.N. member states to start concrete talks on concluding a treaty on a comprehensive ban of nuclear weapon tests, to achieve the adoption by all nuclear states of the non-first use pledge, to start as soon as possible the elaboration of a comprehensive programme of nuclear disarmament with a view to banning and ultimately eliminating nuclear weapons. In this connection, the message stresses, the question of preventing the arms race in outer space, prohibiting chemical and other weapons of mass annihilation acquires prime importance.

CEMA COUNTRIES SIGN ATOMIC PLANT AGREEMENT

LDC91059 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 9 Feb 85

[Text] The countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance have signed long term contracts on exchanging equipment for atomic power plants. Fifty major facilities in the socialist community are engaged in making machinery for atomic power plants. They make exchanges in engineering, latest research results, and methods of effective labor organization. All European Council members and Cuba have built or are building atomic power plants with Soviet aid. By the year 2000 the total capacity of these plants will increase almost sixfold.

CEMA MICROELECTRONICS PROGRAM OUTLINED

LD102120 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 10 Feb 85

[Nikolay Agayants commentary]

[Text] The need for further collaboration between the countries of our community and for deepening the processes of integration and cooperation derives from the need, common to all the CEMA member-states, to transfer the economy to an intensive path of development and to improve the management of the national economy. The chief thing, as was pointed out in the documents of the last CEMA session, in Havana, is a coordinated strategy of action. It should be emphasized that today cooperation in the key industries of the national economy, such as in the sphere of production and use of microprocessors and organization of joint manufacture of industrial robots, is assuming extremely great importance. Microprocessors have the widest possible sphere of application: Their use has led to a sharp reduction in the cost and size of computers, which has turned computers from calculating machines into an integral part of various instruments and facilities, in information systems, remote control systems, power systems in transportation and in industrial installations and so forth. Microprocessors, in conjunction with robots, are an important basis for the comprehensive automation of production.

Let us recall that the general agreement concluded in 1982 by the CEMA member-countries on cooperation in the sphere of microelectronics is a program for all-round cooperation containing over 70 specific target topics. By 1990, 52 pilot systems equipped with microprocessor equipment are to be created, 28 of which will be put into serial production. According to preliminary evaluations, the economic effectiveness of implementing this program will amount to about R5 billion. The economies will be achieved by raising labor productivity and improving quality of output. Of no little importance is the reduction of losses in production and cuts in energy and material expenditure. One must not, of course, fail to take account of the social significance of introducing automatic control. For the nature of labor thereby undergoes a radical change. Physical labor becomes a variety of mental labor, which, in its turn, leads to intensification of the processes of the scientific and technical revolution.

Deepening the cooperation between the CEMA member-states in developing microelectronics guarantees the further upsurge and further improvement of socialist economy and the growth of national prosperity.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD101848 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 10 Feb 85

["International Observers Roundtable" program with All-Union Radio foreign policy commentator Boris Andrianov, NOVOYE VREMYA editorial college member Dmitriy Antonovich Volskiy, and KOMMUNIST international observer Vadim Nikolayevich Nekrasov]

Geneva Prospects

[Text] [Andrianov] Hello, comrades. Taking part in our roundtable meeting today are Dmitriy Antonovich Volskiy, member of the editorial college of the weekly NOVOYE VREMYA; and Vadim Nikolayevich Nekrasov, international observer of the journal KOMMUNIST. Exactly 30 days remain before the Soviet-American talks due to start in Geneva on the set of issues involving the nonmilitarization of space and the limitation and reduction of strategic and medium-range nuclear armaments. It is no secret that this triad was not included in the plans of Washington politicians. They were clearly counting on leaving to one side the problems of space; and if Washington's representatives, despite this, have agreed to examine and to solve issues of space and nuclear armaments in indissoluble sum total, then above all, credit for this is due our country, which approaches questions of war and peace in a consistent and principled way. The position of the Soviet Union has been set out clearly and precisely: There must be no weapons in space. From this there follows the logical conclusion: If an agreement is not concluded on space, then agreement will be lacking both on strategic missiles and on medium-range nuclear missiles deployed in Europe. Therefore, as Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko voted in replying to questions from the U.S. CNN television company's correspondent, what is needed now is to abide in good faith by the Geneva accord and to adhere strictly to every part of it in practice.

[Nekrasov] Although there is still a month to go before the start of the Geneva talks, all people in the different countries of the world understand that the talks are going to be protracted. Nevertheless, it is also obvious that the character that the talks take on from the very beginning will, to a large extent, determine their general course. There is, therefore, an atmosphere of tense expectation in the world. Hopes are being expressed that the talks will be successful, but at the same time there are unconcealed fears that the American side might create serious obstacles to fruitful discussion. In this regard, Comrade Chernenko's replies to the questions of the CNN correspondent have become throughout the whole world a kind of basic reference point by which the international public is now, today, evaluating -- and by which it will evaluate -- the state of affairs surrounding the forthcoming discussion. In these replies, one heard the stern truth about the dangers that are being created for the whole world and for the future of mankind by the bellicose policy of reactionary U.S. circles. At the same time, these replies point out real possibilities and ways of bringing about a radical improvement in the international situation, of preventing an arms race in space, and of ending the arms race on earth. The thought that was expressed by Comrade Chernenko regarding prospects for the development of the situation has impressed itself upon the consciousness of millions of people. And this thought amounts to this: If the U.S. delegation to the forthcoming talks shows a willingness to move ahead in the solution of cardinal problems, then they will be solved. It will not be the Soviet Union that blocks things. At the same time, people around the world are far from certain that the American side will not try to move away from solving problems at the talks, and that it might begin diplomatic intrigue, which will not encourage the reaching of accords.

Space Militarization Hit

[Andrianov] I would say that the State of the Union message by the U.S. President, which he delivered in Congress last Thursday, provides considerable grounds for reflection in this regard.

It leaves no doubt that Washington is continuing to put its trust in a policy of strength rather than in one that follows the principles of quality and identical security, which is the only thing capable of ensuring success for the Soviet-American talks. It follows clearly from the President's message that for the White House, pride is taken not by the achievement of mutually acceptable accords on arms control, but by the continued buildup of U.S. nuclear potential.

[Nekrasov] Furthermore, one cannot fail to note the fact that in this message, President Reagan is again pushing in every possible way plans for the militarization of space, and here nothing can be changed by his assertions that the implementation of these plans will supposedly help to save the whole of mankind, as he said in his message. Only one answer is possible to such statements: They are the purest demagoguery, and what is more, they are extremely dangerous demagoguery which has been completely exposed in the replies of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko. Terrible danger must not now be permitted to come from space. This idea, one might say, has become the foundation for the attitude of the international public, and of many of the world's peace-loving governments, too, toward the space plans of the U.S. brass hats. Fears are expressed even in the ruling circles of leading NATO countries. For example, it is reported that the allies are asking Washington more and more insistently to discuss now -- in the very near future -- the problem of space armaments at a conference of heads of government of all NATO countries. For its own part, Washington is not yet showing any desire to embark upon this kind of conference. And there is every justification for the alarm being shown in the world. Over the past few days, many items have been published in the Western press revealing the true nature of the aggressive designs of the U.S. brass in organizing the space arms race. The right-wing U.S. magazine U.S. NEWS WORLD REPORT, for example, wrote recently that the first strike in any future armed conflict will, in all likelihood, be delivered in space. Do statements like these really point out the defensive nature of space armaments which Washington keeps speaking about so insistently? And THE NEW YORK TIMES not so long ago published a secret U.S. Air Force document intended for internal use which states directly that the Air Force must pursue a policy that provided for superiority in space. These instructions point out, and here I quote, that space is the outer limit of the operational air and space environment. Space, as a part of this environment, ensures unlimited potential and opportunity for military operations, and a place where the Air Force can carry out or support all its actions and tasks. Look at this carefully, comrades -- there is not a single word about any defensive measures. It is talking about the use of space for offensive purposes. To this one can add that this brochure was signed by General Gabriel, Air Force chief of staff, and it is, so to speak, an official manual, an official guide, for the commands of Air Force units.

[Andrianov] I would also like to recall the U.S. plans for waging star wars, which have been reported by our press, which quoted The NEW YORK TIMES. This refers to the Pentagon's intentions to build about 100 highly maneuverable space platforms, protected by strong armor and carrying a total of 15,000 -- note the figure, 15,000 -- interceptor missiles. These missiles are entrusted with the mission of saving America from the retribution of the Soviet Union if Washington decided to unleash a nuclear war. Of course, they will not save anyone. Our country has everything with which to frustrate such plans.

[Nekrasov] In this regard the Soviet Union has warned and does warn the leaders of the United States that if those who champion an arms race in space gain the upper hand in their policies, then an irreversible situation will come into being. What does this mean? It means that we shall be compelled to look at the entire world situation in a new way. As you have said, Boris Vasilyevich, the Soviet Union has at its disposal all the necessary material and scientific resources with which to resist these very dangerous American plans. But that is not the choice that we make.

Our choice is to seek understanding at the forthcoming talks and to make maximum use of all available opportunities in order to achieve positive results. Thus, it is perfectly obvious -- and the Soviet Union leaves not a shadow of doubt on this -- that attempts to use the talks not for the prevention of the militarization of space but for dragging out the discussion of this question; to embark, using the excuse of fruitless discussion, upon testing, which was already mapped out in the spring or summer of this year; and then upon production of space weapons -- such attempts will not bring Washington the results desired. Recognition of the principle of equality and identical security of the side and rigorous adherence to this principle is the only sound basis possible for the talks.

New Zealand's 'Mutiny'

[Andrianov] This week, Washington once again exerted pressure on New Zealand, whose government has refused to give permission to U.S. nuclear-powered warships or warships carrying nuclear weapons to enter that country's ports. Having accused David Lange's New Zealand Cabinet of violating alliance obligations, a White House representative stated that the United States will take a series of measures in response. As the first step there followed a refusal by the United States to take part in the "Sea Eagle-35" joint naval exercises with New Zealand and Australia. And Senator Cohen, who belongs to the Armed Services Committee, has already put forward a draft resolution calling for New Zealand to be punished and for a ban to be placed on trade relations. The U.S. Administration has canceled a planned New Zealand parliamentarians' visit to the United States. Washington has postponed indefinitely a visit to Hawaii by New Zealand's defense minister, which was to have taken place this month. There is every sign that the Reagan administration intends to make an example of New Zealand. But what offense has New Zealand committed against the United States? Its offense is that it is unwilling to take part in U.S. nuclear adventures or the disastrous actions that Washington is undertaking as it draws more and more countries of the Pacific zone into its military strategy.

[Nekrasov] The U.S. authorities are angered to such an extent by Wellington's independent stand that the subject is beginning to be talked about all over the world; and, correspondingly people are saying that they do not understand Washington's position. The British newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES said the other day that Washington is afraid that New Zealand's act of throwing a challenge to the U.S. nuclear forces could be infectious if left unanswered.

[Andrianov] What Washington is most worried about is that New Zealand's firm stand could set off a sort of chain reaction. This concern was, in effect, admitted by Kalb, U.S. State Department spokesman, when he issued a warning, full of threats, to America's other allies. In some of the Western countries, he said, there exist antinuclear and other movements which are working to bring about a reduction in cooperation in the military sphere among the allied states. We hope, Kalb said significantly, that our answer to New Zealand will serve as a warning to them. He added that other countries will also have to pay the price of refusing to cooperate with the United States. One gets the impression that in Asia, Washington's warning is addressed to Japan, a country where every visit by American warships arouses an explosion of protests, and where demands are mounting ever more strongly for an end to such collaboration with the Americans. Washington is seriously alarmed that New Zealand's example will also have an effect in Western Europe, where the antinuclear action of the masses continues unabated. And this could frustrate the plans of the United States to deploy American first-strike nuclear missiles on the Continent. Hence, the threats from Washington of retaliatory measures continues. That is what the Reagan administration's policy means in reality. THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote in this regard that the Reagan administration has declared that a firm response is necessary to show that the U.S. allies cannot impose restrictions on the movements of the U.S. Armed Forces and go unpunished.

In other words, Washington is continuing its persistent attempts to dictate its will to sovereign states, demanding that they refrain from carrying out the demands of their own peoples.

[Volskiy] Perhaps, Boris Vasilyevich, it's worth noting another circumstance, and a not unimportant one, that has put the Washington politicians into a rage. New Zealand's mutiny, if one can so express it, has occurred within the framework of the military bloc, ANZUS, and has, in essence, called the very existence of that alliance into question.

[Andrianov] That, of course, is particularly annoying to Washington. Washington, after all, regarded the destiny of this alliance, which was created almost 34 years ago, as untroubled. And the ANZUS bloc occupies an important place in the plans of the American strategists, being assigned the role, as it were, of the backbone of a future Pacific community which Washington is today so anxious to set up for the purpose of dragging into its military policy as many of the countries of the Asian and Pacific region as possible.

Israeli Withdrawal

[Volskiy] Well, in one way or another, the ANZUS crisis is an obvious setback for America's aggressive policy. But there is a region where its defeats, and the impasse -- the dangerous impasse -- to which it leads, were already apparent: I refer to the Near East. You remember, comrades, that about a year ago, U.S. Marines were hastily evacuated from Lebanon. They were evacuated, dishonorably, to put it mildly, and not without considerable losses. About the same time, the other contingents of the multinational NATO force were obliged to leave. And now it is Israel that is having to pull its occupation troops out of southern Lebanon, after suffering even greater losses there than the Americans and their NATO allies. Bring all this together, and we'll see a chain of forced retreats in the Middle East, which in my view is evidence of something even more serious than simply a lost military-strategic gamble, at least as far as Israel is concerned. Let me remind you that the first Israeli premier, Ben Gurion, asserted that Israel's borders are where its soliders are. In other words, he advanced the doctrine of what amounts to the conquest of extensive regions of the Middle East. General Moshe Dayan, a man of some fame, even used a term unprecedented in our time: the Israeli empire. For the sake of creating that empire in the Middle East, Tel Aviv waged four wars -- with the support of the imperialist powers -- and what happens? In that situation, to withdraw from any part of the occupied Arab land -- to withdraw, not as a result of a separate deal, as happened in Sinai after Camp David, but to withdraw in fear, bluntly, in fear of losses, and of the widening partisan war -- is a virtual admission that the imperial political doctrines of Zionism are unrealizable. And it is not without reason that the occupation troops are, at the same time, intensifying their reign of terror against the populations in the areas they are leaving or even not leaving; that they are taking their bitterness out on peaceful civilians. and provoking internecine strife. And so far they are only willing to carry out the first stage of the troop withdrawal. Yet, in all, three stages are envisaged, and no one knows what will happen next.

[Andrianov] But don't you think, Dmitriy Antonovich, that Israel wants to apply the well-known imperialist methods of departing in order to remain?

[Volskiy] Well, of course, Israel would like to use that maneuver, and Washington is willing to help, as demonstrated by the promise given by the U.S. leaders to Israeli Defense Minister Rabin, who visited Washington last week. Even for as early as 1986, they promised him military aid to the tune of \$2 billion. More important, though, I think, is the fact that, at those talks with the Israeli defense minister, special emphasis was placed by the United States on the unity of their foreign policy objectives in the Middle East.

I think their project could, indeed, be defined thus: To pull out of some part of Lebanon so as to remain in the whole of the Near East and to try to consolidate their positions there more broadly. And, furthermore, they want to do this not only on an anti-Arab basis, but on a wider basis -- on the basis of the global strategy of the United States, the global U.S. strategy with which Israel is being more and more closely associated. There have been reports, for example, that in the Mediterranean, Israeli ships intend to carry out joint operations with the U.S. 6th Fleet in case of a so-called emergency. And, just the other day, a London weekly reported that Israel is being entrusted with an increasing role in supporting the bandit gangs that are being sent into Afghanistan. Of course, the reason is that Washington clearly wants to step up its undeclared war against Afghanistan; the Pakistan newspaper MUSLIM, for example, even referred to the Americanization of this undeclared war.

Afghanistan, Nicaragua Discussed

[Andrianov] Recent events show that the United States is continuing its crude interference in the internal affairs of Democratic Afghanistan, expanding the scale of its undeclared war against a sovereign state. And these subversive actions are being carried out under a special so-called clandestine paramilitary operations program. It has become known that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency even held a seminar in Honduras, at which representatives of the Afghan bandits and the Nicaraguan contras exchanged experiences. One may imagine what these cutthroats, schooled in sabotage and murder, were engaged in. Moreover, Washington has now begun training the Afghan bandits in the United States itself. The first group is already there, having been specially selected at Pakistan camps by U.S. instructors, to be turned into experts in terrorism. Thus it emerges that the Washington administration has thrown off its mask and is now openly acting as inciter and coordinator of -- as well as direct participant in -- the aggression against Afghanistan.

The U.S. Congress, has, in the current fiscal year, allocated \$280 million to the Afghan bandits. A special group has even been set up to monitor how military aid to the bandits is to be implemented. Meanwhile, the Pentagon is studying the question of how to organize direct deliveries of arms to the Afghan counterrevolution with the help of the U.S. Air Force. Washington is trying to justify its policy of international brigandage and state terrorism with flimsy references to the fact that a limited contingent of Soviet troops is in Afghanistan, but it was introduced into that country at the request of the legitimate Afghan Government, and in Washington they know this perfectly well, just as they know that the Soviet military contingent is stationed temporarily in Afghanistan until the situation concerning this country is settled. The efforts of the government of this sovereign state are directed at the normalization of the situation. However, a positive solution to such an important problem clearly does not accord with the designs of the present U.S. Administration, which has set itself the task of pouring oil on the flames of its undeclared war against the Afghan people.

[Volskiy] Well, Boris Vasilyevich, in this regard it seems to me worthwhile to dwell on another undeclared war which the United States is waging, the war against Nicaragua. One American flotilla takes over from another near Nicaraguan shores. Near the country's territorial borders, in Honduras, maneuvers involving U.S. troops take place without interruption, and according to certain data, by the middle of February the first contingent of U.S. Marines should disembark in another country neighboring Nicaragua -- Costa Rica. It is reported from Washington that about 30,000 U.S. servicemen are now concentrated near Nicaragua's borders, along both sea and land borders. This is a considerable number. And in addition, Honduran and Guatemalan forces are also being put into a state of readiness, while Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, whom they are trying to put into the country and who are striving to expand their operations there, attacking mainly civilians, are used as a vanguard.

At the same time the Americans broke off talks between Nicaraguan leaders and the special U.S. representative, Shlaudeman, and of course all this makes one very wary; all this is very symptomatic of preparations for intervention, the more so since last fall information appeared in the Latin American press about a plan for a 3-stage invasion -- firstly, Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, then armies of Central American puppet regimes, and in the final stage, specially trained U.S. troops themselves. They even named a possible date for the start of the invasion -- 15 February. Here of course, we have a perceptible striving to cause fear, to blackmail the Sandinist leadership, which, however, is not giving way to this blackmail and pressure.

[Andrianov] The Nicaraguan leadership is on the one hand strengthening the country's defense capability, and on the other, is undertaking efforts for a political settlement, is supporting the line of the Contadora Group of four Latin American countries, which put forward a program for settling Central American problems. The people of Nicaragua, with ever greater unanimity, support the policy of their government.

[Volskiy] With regard to the attitudes of the American people toward the Reagan administration's policy in Central America, then one cannot of course talk about any kind of unanimity. I have in mind not just progressive-minded people or liberal circles who on principle condemn Washington's imperial approach to problems in this region; even among supporters of such an imperial approach there is growing apprehension about what it could lead to. And for example, it is not by chance that the Rand Corporation research organization, which usually give recommendations to the Pentagon, came to the following conclusion. I quote from its report: A large-scale intervention in Central America would require the use of practically all U.S. strategic reserves and would thereby weaken U.S. capabilities in carrying out its global obligations.

It is clear that this report is talking about similar obligations of an imperialist nature which the United States has before it, which transnational corporations and the U.S. military-industrial complex have before them. However, whichever way you turn, in order to conduct an aggressive policy on the global scale which these American circles dictate, it is becoming more and more costly and difficult for the United States and its administration, the more so since the public movement coming out against this policy is becoming more widespread.

Antiwar Movement Viewed

[Nekrasov] Boris Vasiliyevich, when you were talking about New Zealand and problems connected with this, you mentioned the antiwar movement. I remember an article I read recently in THE NEW YORK TIMES, not an article, but rather a report, written by one of the members of the editorial board of this U.S. newspaper, (Robert Kleiman). He visited West European countries and reported to readers about the general situation in Western Europe. Here is what he wrote in this report: An active rebirth of demonstrations in the defense of peace is being predicted for the summer in Western Europe. He continues further: These demonstrations will have the support everywhere of major opposition parties and the large masses of young people. (Kleiman) concludes his report: In this way serious problems and concerns -- very much like those that stood before them on the eve of the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe -- stand before the leaders of NATO countries. Well, the U.S. journalist is talking about the summer, but reports are already coming in now from many countries, and of course, first and foremost from Western Europe, either about preparations for mass demonstrations by peace fighters or about demonstrations which are already taking place there.

[Andrianov] I would recall here the reply which was given by Comrade Gromyko to a question posed by political observers about the value of the antiwar movement. He said: It must be supposed that this movement has not yet used up its potential. We think that it has not yet spoken its last word.

[Nekrasov] The events of these last few weeks are already confirming the full correctness of this conclusion. You of course remember what was being said in the West a year ago after the start of the deployment of U.S. missiles; even now, from time to time, somebody recalls this theme in the Western press: The antiwar movement, they say, has fizzled out. Its participants became convinced that it was not capable of resisting in deeds the policies of governments, and wide public circles lost interest. All such statements can be called wishful thinking.

Far closer to the truth is the British journal NEW STATESMAN, which wrote last week: Never before have the peoples of Western Europe so strongly wished for the destruction of the unstable mountain of weaponry which threatens the whole world, and never before have they have so little faith in the striving of their leaders to undertake anything realistic in order to get rid of this weaponry. Thus, the evidence which is already appearing testifies to the fact that the coming summer will be a period of acute tense political struggle around the questions of war and peace in the majority of West European countries.

[Andrianov] On that note we conclude our roundtable meeting. All the participants thank you for your attention, dear listeners. Goodbye. All the best.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD082106 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 8 Feb 85

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program presented by All-Union Radio foreign policy commentator Vyacheslav Lavrentyev; with international affairs journalist Nikolay Shishlin; Vitaliy Gan; Viktor Levin; Nikolay Agayants; and Boris Andrianov]

Arms Talks Previewed

[Excerpts] [Lavrentyev] With the approach of 12 March and the beginning of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms at Geneva, discussion of this subject in the world press is increasing. The clear-cut, realistic position of the Soviet Union on these questions -- and this is noted by many organs of the mass media -- is in harmony with the dominant mood in the world. In your letters, dear listeners, you also express support for the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy course.

Yelena Borisovna Shakhova from Gorkiy approves of the efforts which our country is making to eliminate the nuclear threat and to forestall the militarization of space. The world has so many problems like hunger, drought and epidemics, she writes, that mankind must tackle and not help implement the insane plans of the military maniacs. But, as you know, the results of talks depend on two sides. Our position is absolutely clear. We favor the complete scrapping of nuclear weapons. We want space to be peaceful. We favor a dialogue, a dialogue that is constructive and based on the principles of equality and equal security. On the U.S. side a number of state officials have made statements recently which are not in keeping with the accord reached at the meeting between Comrade Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz -- the accord dealing with the subject and objectives of the talks.

Vladimir Anatoliyevich Popivich from Minsk asks what real contribution the Soviet Union and the United States have to make as they approach the Geneva talks. This question will be answered by political observer Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin.

[Shishlin] Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's replies to a correspondent for the U.S. CNN television company, which continue to be the subject of widespread comment in the world press, speak quite clearly and specifically about the Soviet position at the forthcoming new talks with the United States. In this regard I would like to draw attention to the following points that were stressed and emphasized by Konstantin Ustinovich. He said that it is no longer possible to limit, let alone reduce, nuclear armaments without taking effective steps to prevent the militarization of space. The vital link between these two areas is clearly recorded in the Soviet-U.S. document. Here is another important point. This document clearly says that the ultimate result of the efforts of the sides in the sphere of arms limitation and reduction must be the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. This position is open and broad. At the moment, of course, it is very important to see that an appropriate psychological and political climate favoring these talks, and the success of the talks, should be created, since it is obvious to everybody that this will not be short or easy. In fact there are quite a lot of obstacles in the way of reaching accord with the United States. In this respect there appears to be quite a lot of difference between the positions of the sides.

When one speaks of the need to create an appropriate political climate, a favorable climate for the new Soviet-U.S. talks, one cannot, of course, overlook the actions of the United States or the statements made by the United States. Official declarations are made to the effect that the United States abides by the joint accord reached with the Soviet Union. The United States says that it also wants serious and purposeful talks and the achievement of results. But in spite of this, comrades, one cannot, of course, fail to pay attention to certain fairly serious manifestations, above all the following. As you know, the U.S. draft budget for the forthcoming financial year, fiscal 1986, has now been submitted. What do we see in this budget? Military spending is to increase by 5.9 percent. That takes account of inflation. If you ignore inflation, the increase in military spending amounts to 12.6 percent. In absolute terms this is an increase of \$30 billion, a solid sum. Once again the budget calls for an improvement in the U.S. strategic triad. It calls for an increase in spending on so-called research and development work on space armaments or this so-called Strategic Defense Initiative. In other words the U.S. military machine is being swelled with new and more sophisticated weapons in all areas. The United States is escalating the arms race.

That is the first point to which I would like to draw attention on the eve of the talks. Second, the United States is continuing to deploy its medium-range nuclear weapons in a number of West European states. Basically, the picture looks like this at the moment: The United States has already installed 54 Pershing II launchers in West Germany. That is six batteries. Another six batteries will be operational by the end of the year. In other words, they intend to implement the well-known NATO decision of 1979 in its entirety, to install 108 Pershing II missiles, that is first-strike weapons targeted on the Soviet Union. The picture as regards cruise missiles is similar. Twenty launchers have now been installed in West Europe. In other words, the number of cruise missiles there is 80. The United States and its NATO allies intend to double the number of cruise missiles by the end of the year.

That is the second point to which I would like to draw attention. The third point, which cannot be ignored either, is the artificial fuss which has been made in the United States over imaginary Soviet violations of treaties with the United States like the ABM treaty or the SALT I and the SALT II agreements -- although the latter was not ratified. I stress that all these violations are imaginary. What's more, in my view U.S. politicians and propagandists themselves (shiver) as a result of these actions. These allegations have been specially cooked up to create a peculiar climate on the eve of the Soviet-U.S. talks. It is quite clear that this climate is intended to be unfavorable.

There is another point which I would like to raise in regard to the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. talks. This concerns the behavior of the United States as regards the world's troublespots, so-called crisis situations. The United States continues to put massive military, political and other pressures of various kinds on Nicaragua. It is virtually waging an undeclared war against that country. In the Near East it is vigorously supporting Israeli aggression. U.S. policy in the Middle East continues to be a factor causing alarm and anxiety, just as it has been in the past. In Southern Africa the United States is to all intents and purposes supporting the apartheid regime. It is making common cause with the racist Pretoria regime. Once again this does not, of course, help to bring about a settlement in southern Africa. It does not help to inject positive elements into international relations.

However, I repeat that in spite of these actions the United States says that it also favors serious and purposeful talks. Therefore, it is quite difficult at the moment to talk with any degree of certainty about the foreign policy contribution which the U.S. representatives might bring to Geneva. In any case, there is quite simply no reason for any incautious optimism.

SDI, Military Parity Viewed

[Lavrentyev] Nikolay Vladimirovich, tell us a few words, please, about the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative concept, and the notorious antimissile shield.

[Shishlin] Of course, we are not talking about a defensive weapon. It is possible that this weapon could carry out certain defensive functions, but nevertheless its main purpose is an exclusively offensive one. In point of fact it is not an umbrella -- and by no means not just an umbrella -- it is a weapon deployed in outer space that is capable of threatening earth targets, constantly and continuously, and it is clear that if the transfer of the arms race to outer space cannot be checked now, a new spiral of the arms race will be formed. And the arms race will develop really in all directions, out of control, with precise, clear and most likely extremely grave consequences.

[Lavrentyev] Nikolay Vladimirovich, everybody, it seems, realizes that our planet must be saved from a nuclear catastrophe at all costs. But how can this be done? How can one live in order to survive -- against one another, or with one another?

[Shishlin] We believe that peaceful coexistence now between states belonging to differing social systems is the only sensible choice for mankind. And by peaceful coexistence the Soviet Union understands not only the absence of war, a state of war, but it also understands by this a certain code of behavior and the broad, full-blooded development of peaceful, mutually advantageous cooperation, not subject to any kind of time limit. And we believe that peaceful coexistence meets our interests, the interests of our friends and allies, and also meets the interests of the capitalist states. These are not theoretic considerations, because the seventies -- and the experience of the seventies still lives now in the memory of politicians and public figures -- showed that no one would be the loser, but all would benefit, from a fixing of norms of peaceful coexistence and from a development of peaceful cooperation. Therefore, as far as peaceful coexistence is concerned, of course this is fine; but as far as competition between the two systems is concerned, or new ideological outlooks of the socialist and capitalist social currents are concerned, then there can of course be no peaceful coexistence. Competition means struggle, but a struggle which, strictly speaking, excludes military forms.

[Lavrentyev] This letter reached us in the editorial office from the settlement of Semkhoz in the Moscow Region. Its author, (Semen Akimovich Bugakov), writing in regard to the Anglo-Spanish talks on Gibraltar, which have ended in Geneva, asks us to dwell in more detail on this problem. Over to my colleague, All-Union Radio foreign policy commentator Nikolay Agayants.

[Agayants] The problem, of course, has not been solved by the Anglo-Spanish meeting which has ended in Geneva. Nor could it have done so. London, by all accounts, has no intention whatever of giving up its imperial ambitions for nothing. As far as Madrid is concerned, it has no wish to reconcile itself to a shameful anachronism -- the existence on its territory of an alien colony, an anachronism that is all the more absurd since both states are participants in the same NATO bloc, and in the near future it is possible that they will be partners in the Common Market, for which Spain is striving. So the knot of differences over the Rock of Gibraltar is being tightened even more. The future will show whether it can be gradually loosened or cut at a stroke.

Trident System Described

[Lavrentyev] Nikolay Ivanovich Stalyshev from Bryansk asks us to talk about the U.S. Trident missile and the role which the Pentagon's strategists assign to this first-strike weapon. Trident is an entire nuclear missile system based on submarines. It includes three components -- a new type of submarine, the Trident missiles and a special basing system. The first missile submarine of this kind was launched in 1981. It was named Ohio after the U.S. state of that name. And now all the submarines in this system are described as being of the Ohio type. These vessels are big submarines displacing about 19,000 tons. There are 24 launch silos on each submarine. According to the U.S. press, five of these submarines are already in service. A total of more than 15 of them are to be built. At the moment these submarines are armed with Trident I missiles. Each of these missiles has eight warheads. The missile's range is about 8,000 km. During the last 5 years the Pentagon has been forging ahead with the development of a more advanced and more powerful missile, Trident II. The first launch of a Trident II is planned for early 1987. The missiles are scheduled to become operational in 1989. The range of these missiles is roughly 11,000 km. Like Trident I they are ICBM's. According to press reports, the new submarines are to be permanently based on the U.S. Pacific seaboard. A training center, a repair complex and stores for ballistic missiles have been built there, in the area of Bangor. The Trident system is one of the United States' most costly military programs. The Pentagon has already received \$30 billion for its realization. But the Washington administration is not afraid of spending tremendous amounts of money on this system, which, as previously mentioned, is a first-strike weapon, that is, an offensive weapon.

The Washington administration wants the Trident system to be one of the principal spearheads of the so-called U.S. strategic nuclear triad, which according to the U.S. press also includes the new B-1 long-range bombers and the ground-based MX ballistic missiles. The Pentagon's strategists consider the Trident system to be the most flexible in use and the most invulnerable. That is why roughly 70 percent of all missile warheads at the disposal of the U.S. Army are already assigned to this system. The Washington administration is doing its utmost to pretend that the Trident system is almost a defensive weapon, just like the space and other first-strike weapons which are now being developed in the United States. The Pentagon hopes that this system, together with other ultramodern armaments, will give the United States military superiority over the Soviet Union and give the NATO bloc superiority over the Warsaw Pact countries. But these are futile hopes.

The Soviet Union has always advocated -- and still advocates -- an end to the race in nuclear armaments on our planet, including ones based on submarines, and the prevention of the militarization of space. But as Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stressed in his replies to Loory, the correspondent of the U.S. CNN television company, if we are forced to, we will do everything necessary to defend our security and the security of our allies and friends, as has been the case on more than one occasion in the past.

WORLD OIL PRICE WAR, CONSEQUENCES VIEWED

PM110925 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 8 Feb 85 p 3

[O. Nikiforov "Notes Apropos": "Undeclared War Against OPEC"]

[Text] Geneva -- The 73d Extraordinary OPEC Conference was held in Geneva at a difficult time for the oil-producing countries. The "price war" unleashed by British and Norwegian oil concerns to undermine the unity of the OPEC countries seemed to have achieved its aims. Since the end of last year the Norwegians refused to put a firm price on their oil extracted from the North Sea. They are selling it as less than \$29 a barrel (159 litres), that is lower than the price officially adopted by OPEC.

The British, who last year fixed the price of a barrel of oil at \$28.65, are actually selling it at \$1-1.50 less, writes DER SPIEGEL. At the same time the two countries are steadily increasing their oil production. This increase amounted to 8.8 percent in Britain and 13.2 percent in Norway in 1984.

By steadily increasing the production of its own oil, the United States too is putting the squeeze on the OPEC countries on the world markets. Although the increase in U.S. production last year was only 1.4 percent, its production as a whole is nearing the production level of all the OPEC countries.

Thus, whereas the OPEC countries are trying to maintain oil prices by cutting back production to 16 million barrels a day, the leading industrially developed states of the West, which have their own oil resources, are increasing production. In these conditions, the OPEC members have been forced to negotiate a price reduction on the most expensive light Arab oil from the present \$29 to \$28 a barrel, while it was proposed that prices for other grades of oil be frozen at between \$26.5 and \$28.65 a barrel. However, this time only 9 of the 13 states taking part in the conference voted for the new system.

The lack of unity gave the bourgeois press a pretext to talk about the "incipient process of neutralization of OPEC." "The Geneva decisions," in the opinion of the influential Swiss newspaper NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG, "are the first step in this direction." Here the newspaper points directly to the people who intend to torpedo OPEC's January decisions. The paper cites primarily the British energy secretary, P. Walker, and his subordinates. Although DER SPIEGEL could not bring itself to name the real inspirers of the war against OPEC, they must be sought primarily in the United States. It is the United States that for decades has been waging an undeclared war against the oil-producing countries using a whole range of means of political and economic influence. The aim of this war is to prevent increases in oil prices, ensure an uninterrupted oil supply for the American and West European markets, and, most importantly, step up U.S. political and military influence in the Near East.

USSR READY TO RESUME INDIAN OCEAN TALKS

LD110351 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1205 GMT 10 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow, 10 Feb (TASS) -- TASS political observer Vladimir Matyash writes:

This year's first session of the UN Special Committee on the Indian Ocean has been held at the UN headquarters in New York under the banner of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and cooperation. In the view of observers, its participants managed to determine further concrete steps to give material form to the UN declaration on proclaiming the Indian Ocean as a peace zone, which was adopted by the world community on the initiative of the USSR, and also to make a positive contribution to solving the question of convening a relevant international forum in Colombo, the Sri Lankan capital, not later than the first half of 1986.

The results of the session's work were a graphic demonstration of the vital interest of the overwhelming majority of UN member-countries in turning this wide area of ocean, with a population of 1 billion, into a zone of genuine peace, free of military rivalry. A particularly warm welcome was given in the UN to the readiness expressed by the USSR delegation to continue at any time the negotiations with the United States on limiting military activity in the Indian Ocean region. These negotiations were broken off by the U.S. side and have not been resumed, in spite of the accord reached on this at the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Vienna in 1979.

A diametrically opposed position at the Special Committee was taken by the United States, hindering the elimination of hotbeds of tension existing in the region and of conflicts giving birth to new hotbeds, and leading to militarization of the region. It was precisely the United States which, having unilaterally broken off Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting military preparations in the Indian Ocean basin, gave "a green light" to an unprecedented buildup of the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf. Dozens of U.S. warships, holding "in their sights" the peace-loving coastal states, are concentrated in these waters. The Pentagon is quickly modernizing the runways on the island of Diego Garcia turned into the U.S. Navy's "unsinkable aircraft carrier" in the Indian Ocean. B-52 strategic bombers carrying bombs and missiles with nuclear warheads would be able to land there.

The Pentagon's dangerous actions once again confirm the present U.S. Administration's plans to turn Diego Garcia into a major nuclear arsenal for the forces of imperialism and reaction in the Indian Ocean.

Champing at the bit, Pentagon "brass hats" are no longer satisfied with this alone. According to reports that have leaked into the world press, the United States is planning to secretly install neutron weapons on Diego Garcia. Moreover, the U.S. military has designs to use this barbaric means for the mass annihilation of people as a backup for its gendarme "Rapid Deployment Force," which is designed to suppress the national liberation movement of the peoples of seaboard states.

In the situation that has arisen, when, using the bogeyman of the "Red Peril" as a screen to conceal their actions, the Pentagon and the White House are prepared to resort to any provocations to unleash aggression against the peace-loving seaboard states, the USSR condemns the U.S. feverish militaristic preparations and energetically backs the topical proposal of the Indian Ocean countries to turn this region into a zone of peace.

The Soviet Union supports the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and tranquillity, as advanced by nonaligned countries. Were it not for the attempts of certain powers, and above all the United States, to wreck the implementation of the UN resolution on this question, an international conference that could bring tangible benefit to the whole of this extensive region would have been convened long ago.

Even now, without waiting for an international forum to be convened, the USSR calls on all states whose ships use the waters of the Indian Ocean, to refrain from all steps capable of complicating the situation in the region. This means not sending large naval formations there, not holding military exercises, and not expanding or modernizing the military bases of seaboard states that have such bases in the Indian Ocean basin.

It is quite obvious that most of the responsibility for the further increase in tension in the region lies fully with the present U.S. Administration, which doggedly refuses to consider the aspirations and fundamental interests of peace-loving humanity.

TRUD REPORTS DECISIONS OF ASIAN TU MEETING

PMO71430 Moscow TRUD in Russian 7 Feb 85 p 3

[Own correspondent A. Prorok report: "Appeal for Energetic Actions"]

[Text] Delhi, 6 Feb -- The Asian trade union conference on problems of development and of the new international economic order ended in India's capital today. For 3 days the emissaries of trade unions from 21 countries and a number of international organizations exchanged opinions on the role and tasks of trade unions in solving the urgent problems of socioeconomic development and in the struggle against imperialism and for peace and disarmament. A Soviet delegation headed by AUCCTU Deputy Chairman V.I. Prokhorov took part in the conference's work.

The final declaration adopted by this representative forum emphasizes that the successful solution of questions of socioeconomic development is incompatible with the arms race. The Asian and Oceanian countries, the document says, feel most acutely the negative political, economic, and social consequences of militarization. Many states in the region are forced to spend vast sums on military purposes that could be used to improve health services and education systems and to pay social benefits. Now that mankind is threatened by a thermonuclear war, the struggle for lasting peace assumes paramount importance and trade unions cannot stand on the sidelines of this important cause. The declaration contains an appeal to trade union centers of all orientations to participate more actively in the movement for disarmament and peace all over the world.

The final document supports the initiative of the 1984 Pacific Trade Union Forum to transform the Pacific Ocean into a nuclear-free zone and to declare the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. It expresses concern at imperialism's intrigues in the region of the Korean peninsula, and also solidarity with the peoples struggling for national liberation and democratic freedoms and against repressive and dictatorial regimes.

The conference participants, the declaration says, reached the conclusion that the struggle for a new international economic order and against militarism, the arms race, and the threat of nuclear war is a most important condition for solving the fundamental socioeconomic problems facing countries in the region. The document draws attention to the growing exploitation of working people in developing states by transnational corporations and organizations controlled by U.S. capital, such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the IMF.

It is noted that interest payments for credits granted in the past now total over 80 percent of current financial "aid," while the situation is made even worse by the policy of protectionism followed by capitalist states and by the various discriminatory measures in trade and economic sanctions.

The declaration emphasizes that in order to solve the economic tasks it is necessary to expand in every possible way ties between trade unions and cooperation between countries in the region on the basis of total equality and mutual advantage. The socialist countries' relations with developing states, which help implement programs of national development and consolidate independence, are cited as an example.

The conference believes that resolute joint actions must be taken against the growth of mass unemployment, particularly by consolidating and democratizing the economy's state sector, and notes that in socialist countries, where trade unions participate fully in planning and development, the problems of unemployment, famine, disease, and poverty have been successfully resolved, working people's prosperity is steadily growing, and they are becoming socially more active.

The conference participants call on working people in Asian and Oceanian countries to give every support to peoples struggling for socioeconomic progress.

Speaking at a press conference for Indian and foreign journalists today, Soviet delegation head V.I. Prokhorov declared that the Soviet Union totally supports the developing states' demand that a new international economic order be established on the basis of equality and fairness, and that it considers that demand to be legitimate and fair.

REAGAN ATTEMPT TO 'BELITTLE' YALTA ACCORDS HIT

PM081433 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Feb 85 First Edition p 5

[A.V. Mikhaylov "Rejoinder: "No-Good Subverters"]

[Text] The 40th anniversary of the Crimean conference has caused on the other side of the Atlantic a spate of statements overthrowing the foundations and principles of the postwar world laid down by the joint decisions of the leaders of the USSR, the United States, and Britain at their meeting in Yalta. At first, the U.S. State Department came up with a "document" instructing U.S. journalists regarding how to falsify history. Now the White House has circulated, in the President's name, a special statement. This statement is obviously an attempt to belittle the political significance of the Yalta accords. It would be recalled that the essence of these accords was expressed in the firm objective of the parties to the conference to eliminate militarism and nazism and to provide guarantees that peace would never be disturbed again. The presidential statement creates the impression that Washington would like to secure for itself the "right" to determine in what European state freedom is "unfinished business" and "to make it more free."

But the world knows well (and they in Washington naturally keep silent about this) that the world's peoples are very familiar with such a "liberation" mission. People in the countries of Central America and other regions are suffering from such a mission today. The talk of freedom and democracy in respect to Europe was evidently needed by Washington in order to veil its plans for using Western Europe as a staging ground for U.S. preparations for nuclear war."

It is noteworthy that the President's statement says, on the one hand, that the United States does not want to reopen old disputes over boundaries" in Europe while, on the other hand, it declares that the "dividing line" between Western and Eastern Europe" can never be made legitimate." "We wish to undo this boundary," says the White House. To pose the question in such a way is, at least, to cast aspersions on the allied accords.

And it is on these accords that peace in Europe largely rests.

Europe remembers who, at the price of tremendous sacrifices, brought it liberation from fascist enslavement and who is fighting nowadays to free the continent of dangerous nuclear arsenals and to restore the spirit of international detente and peaceful cooperation. The Soviet Union's heroic liberation army shed its blood for the sake of the freedom of the European peoples. The people on the other side of the ocean must remember once and for all that the European borders are inviolable.

GULF BETWEEN REAGAN MESSAGE, REALITY VIEWED

LD092210 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 9 Feb 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; commentary by PRAVDA international news editor Tomas Kolesnichenko: "Washington's Words and Deeds"]

[Text] It has long ceased to be a surprise to anyone to see that official propaganda in Washington, and especially the speeches made by U.S. leaders, diverge -- to put it mildly -- from the concrete deeds done in the United States.

However, recently Washington hit a true record: President Reagan's speech before a joint session of Congress, delivering the traditional annual State of the Union message threw even much-experienced political observers into confusion. Never before in U.S. history has this message to Congress been so pompous and bombastic; never before has it been in such contrast to the real state of affairs in the country, and to Washington's official policy.

If the message is to be believed, during their 4 years in power the Republicans have achieved truly fantastic results. To use the President's words, they managed the renaissance of the country and approached the second American revolution of hope and possibilities. Epithets come cheap: America is wise, courageous, compassionate -- in a word, it is paradise, and not America. As for its foreign policy, according to the message, it promises for the whole of mankind no more nor less than golden prospects of freedom for man in a world where peace will reign.

Actually, the speech contains all the ulcers of contemporary imperialist America -- which is referred to in the message as the greatest country existing under the sun. These ulcers have been turned upside-down. Indeed, all the pomposity disappears if one is to turn even to the simple and generally known statistical data: 8.5 million unemployed; 5 million people without a roof over their heads; 35 million people living below the so-called poverty line -- that is, those who find it difficult to make both ends meet and are doomed to poverty. This is the true face of the paradise eulogized in the President's message.

Matters are no better either concerning the golden prospects being promised, it is claimed, by Washington's policy. In reality this means a new program for increasing the means for mass destruction and other military programs, for which it is now being proposed to allocate a record sum, over \$322 billion. At home in the United States this will signify a huge budget deficit and new cuts in social programs. In the international arena this means a continuation of the dangerous arms race and fruitless attempts to confirm the cult of force and achieve military superiority. A course with no prospect, it must be said directly. No amount of high-flown phraseology and bombastic rhetoric in the Presidential message could conceal the true fact -- namely, that there is deep divergence between the foreign and home policy of the Republican administration, and the true interests of the American people and all mankind as a whole.

PROPOSED U.S. BUDGET SHOWS TRUE INTENTIONS

LL91537 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1325 GMT 9 Feb 85

[From the "International Review" program presented by Valeriy Korzin]

[Text] This week President Reagan passed to Congress for discussion and approval his prepared draft state budget for 1986. In itself this is a perfectly ordinary piece of news; so why, then, has discussion of the U.S. budget this week become more or less the leading subject in the world's press? The fact is that no matter how many and what kind of things are said by statesmen, it is the desire for allocations on different points of the budget which show like litmus paper the true objectives and intentions of each government and, in this instance, the U.S. Government.

What does the draft budget prepared by Washington reveal? It reveals that the Pentagon's ambitions continue to tower above common sense.

Now, when it is clear to any normal person that there cannot be any sense in continuing the arms race any further and that building up destructive weapons is leading mankind to a catastrophe, it is precisely now that the U.S. Administration is once again increasing its military allocation. It is proposed that this money be channeled primarily into those programs that worry people most of all. Three times as much money is now taken up in preparing for star wars and antimissile weapons. Some \$4 billion will be spent on the MX missile, the very missile which aroused stormy protests in the United States. Extra funds are being allocated for new submarines and new bombers. At what expense? As ever, at the expense of cutting expenditures on social requirements. It is now clear that housing and urban development is being cut by nearly a half and grants for medical services and public transportation are being reduced. It is proposed that the belts of the education, agriculture, and energy departments should be tightened. THE NEW YORK TIMES writes sarcastically on this: According to the Pentagon, the proposal to increase military allocations is vitally necessary for success to be achieved in the field of real arms reductions.

Well, as far as the Geneva accord on the forthcoming talks is concerned, it may be said that the U.S. Administration, without joking and quite seriously, is trying to put in the minds of its citizens the very same paradoxical idea -- the more we arm, the easier it will be to reach an accord on disarmament. Well, what can you say? Strange logic, to say the least.

U.S. IMPOSING MILITARISTIC POLICIES ON ALLIES

LD091554 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 9 Feb 85

[Yuriy Solton Commentary]

[Text] In its contacts with its allies, the United States like to elaborate on the subject of solidarity. It especially insists on it when something in their relations doesn't go the way Washington would want them to. It becomes absolutely clear what the American capital understands by solidarity. These days Washington threatens to apply various measures to New Zealand which belongs to the ANZUS alliance formed by the United States. Why? Because the Government of New Zealand, fulfilling the will of the people, closed the country's ports to American nuclear carrying vessels. For the sake of so-called solidarity, New Zealand is told to give up national sovereignty and ignore the opinion of the majority of the population.

Washington exerts pressure also on other partners which it finds stubborn, but it's not always possible to silence sober-minded opinion. Here are several examples. Australia, also belonging to ANZUS, has refused to let American planes to its airfields [As heard]. With the help of these planes, the United States planned to control the tests of new intercontinental MX missiles. Its NATO allies, Belgium and the Netherlands, have not yet given final consent to the deployment of American first-strike cruise missiles in their territories. The Canadian Government, as its foreign minister, Joseph Clark, says it will not permit the deployment of American nuclear weapons in its territory and does not intend to participate in the star wars program announced by President Reagan. Greece, also a NATO member, has officially decided to change the military doctrine based on the concept of a threat from the north, that is from the socialist Warsaw Treaty countries. This concept is being imposed on its partners by the United States.

Even today Washington intimidates those who are alarmed by excessive U.S. military preparations by an invented Soviet military threat.

Even the theory of falling dominoes dating back to the times of the American aggression in Indochina is being modernized. The United States is telling its allies that if any of them steps aside from the general line worked out in Washington, the entire system of military alliances set by the United States will crumble and the allegedly treacherous Russians will immediately make use of this.

Of course, nothing is said of the fact that these treacherous Russians and their friends are proposing a treaty open to all states on nonuse of armed force in international relations. It was Moscow that announced 2 and 1/2 years ago that the Soviet Union pledges not to be the first to use nuclear arms. This is an example which the United States refuses to follow. It is the Soviet Union that stands for ridding Europe of all nuclear arms. The Soviet Union is the supporter of nuclear free zones in various parts of the world and steps in nonmilitarization of space. It favors a nuclear arms freeze and complete end to nuclear tests. On the basis of a Soviet initiative and understanding was reached and guidelines were mapped out for new Soviet-American talks on space and nuclear armament. By crudely imposing its dangerous militaristic policy on its allies, Washington is only emphasizing the watershed between two policies, a policy of peace and a policy of preparations for war.

NASA DIRECTOR CITED ON MILITARY USE OF SHUTTLE

PM101804 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Feb 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Part of the 'Star Wars' Programs"]

[Text] Washington, 7 Feb -- The Pentagon intends to continue subordinating NASA's activity to its own interests. A speech delivered by NASA Director J. Beggs to the House Science and Technology Committee left no doubt about this.

During the fiscal year beginning 1 October 1986, Beggs announced, another reusable spacecraft is to be secretly launched as part of the space shuttle program, which will carry out missions for the Pentagon alone. It is common knowledge that these missions of a purely military character began with the flight of the shuttle Discovery in January, which put an intelligence satellite into near-earth space to gather espionage data about the USSR. As Beggs announced, another such flight is planned during the current fiscal year.

The press reports that over one-third of the more than 300 planned flights by the shuttle have been officially "reserved" for the Pentagon. For this purpose, Beggs confirmed, it is planned to use a special launch complex at the Vandenberg Airbase in California to launch spacecraft under the space shuttle program.

In implementing a course toward the militarization of space, the Reagan administration is sacrificing its programs for the peaceful utilization of space. According to the new draft federal budget, THE WASHINGTON POST writes in this connection, "NASA will be forced to slow down work on the implementing interplanetary research expedition as well as a whole series of scientific projects involving the use of earth satellites." As a statement issued this week by Congressman George Brown (Democrat from California) points out, U.S. peaceful space research "will be threatened if we continue to conduct programs that reduce the scientific and commercial element of space research to the minimum and emphasize the idea of filling space with weapons."

VESSEY VISIT TO PRC, TALKS RESULTS VIEWED

PM091847 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Feb 85 Second Edition p 3

["Own Information" report: "Japanese Paper Reports"]

[Text] The Japanese newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN has carried an article about the stepping up of U.S.-Chinese military cooperation. The article analyzes the results of the recent talks between Yang Dezhi, chief of the Chinese Army General Staff, and General J. Vessey, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff who visited China in January.

It was previously supposed, the newspaper writes, that the main topics of discussion at the meeting were questions on the sale of military hardware to China, the exchange of delegations, and U.S. weapons deliveries to Taiwan. However, the main attention was paid not to these specific problems, but to discussing even more important questions.

Citing foreign military sources, SANKEI SHIMBUN points out that during the talks an accord was reached in the sphere of military strategy regarding the Soviet Union. Yang Dezhi and Vessey, the newspaper notes, concluded that the "strengthening of the USSR Armed Forces poses a threat to both sides, and cooperation between the United States and the PRC is essential in order to counter the threat."

Foreign military sources have also reported, SANKEI SHIMBUN writes, that during the talks the sides exchanged information on the international military situation. They also discussed the Afghanistan problem and the situation on the Korean peninsula and in Cambodia. During the talks the Chinese side gave a detailed explanation of the situation on the Chinese-Vietnamese border.

Moreover, the Chinese side, according to the newspaper, briefed Vessey about its strategy regarding the USSR, even to the point of specific operational plans. The sides exchanged opinions on the spheres in which cooperation between the United States and the PRC ought to be developed.

Vessey visited Chinese military districts adjoining the Soviet border. He was the first U.S. military man to attend joint maneuvers by the Chinese ground forces and Air Force. This, SANKEI SHIMBUN writes, citing military specialists' opinion, shows in what a detailed way the Chinese side is bringing the United States into its defense policy.

U.S. CHINA POLICY POTENTIALLY MORE DANGEROUS

OW081327 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Volskiy commentary]

[Text] The U.S. ruling clique has assured the PRC Government that the United States wanted to develop its ties with China in all fields on the basis of mutual benefit and equality. Is this really true? Let us now hear a commentary by Volskiy, a Soviet journalist on international affairs, on this issue. He writes:

U.S. Administration authorities have repeatedly claimed that they wanted to develop ties with the PRC in all fields, including military -- this can be eloquently proved by the great hullabaloo the U.S. propaganda machine deliberately made while ranking Pentagon officials were visiting China. U.S. businessmen have also been visiting China one after another.

Several months ago, THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, a newspaper of the U.S. business circles, ambitiously discussed the possibility for the United States and Japan to develop their market in China. In the same spirit, THE NEW YORK TIMES stated a long time ago that the United States was quite interested in reinstating what it called Sino-U.S. relations enjoyed by the two countries several decades ago.

This clearly shows the other side of the United States' China policy. The past decades the U.S. paper referred to could never be a period of mutually beneficial and equal cooperation. The period the U.S. paper referred to was one in which foreign monopoly organizations dominated everything in China, doing all they could to plunder China's natural resources, and making windfall profits with the Chinese people's cheap labor. It was a period in which even the Pentagon admitted that it wanted to use Chinese territory to serve its schemes. The reason the Chinese revolution invoked so much hatred from the imperialists was because their schemes went up in smoke. Unwilling to admit their defeat, the U.S. imperialist clique helped separate the hitherto Chinese territory of Taiwan from China. Later, with help from elements of the Chiang Kai-shek clique, they turned the island into their strategic base and, as U.S. politicians frankly stated, a strategic point accessible to Mainland China.

While these politicians are now trying to combat such bluntness, the nature of U.S. policy has remained unchanged. Washington still continues to support the Taiwan authorities, politically, economically, and militarily, even though this goes against what the United States has officially promised the PRC. The United States, and some of its allies, have increased, instead of cutting, their weapons supply to Taiwan, and those weapons can be used for both defensive and offensive purposes. The foreign press has, on more than one occasion, reported that Israel, which has been secretly developing nuclear missiles, and other U.S. allies, have been secretly assisting the Taiwan regime with production of missiles, or even nuclear weapons.

Taiwan has also become an increasingly important link in the chain of U.S. imperialist military bases. The United States has extended this chain from the eastern and southern coast of the Asian Continent to Japan and South Korea, and to Micronesia, the Philippines, and as far as the island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean. If we look at the map, we can have a clear picture that China is by no means the last target of such a system. As always, Taiwan continues to serve as an outpost in this chain, which the imperialists plan to depend upon to exercise greater and greater pressure on China. They think that this will not affect the development of their ties with the PRC, including military ties. On the contrary, they think they can reinforce and consolidate this policy through exercising pressure and blackmailing the PRC. This is why the United States has never renounced, and has no plan to renounce, the status quo of its two Chinas policy. Such shameful, double tactics are the imperialists' habitual practice. It shows that the U.S. attitude toward the PRC has nothing to do with equality, mutual benefit, or the like.

The United States' two Chinas policy is based on hegemonist ambition. The United States has tried its utmost to turn the Far East into what a U.S. correspondent described as the Near West of the United States. The plan to establish the so-called Pacific community put forward by the United States, Japan, and other U.S. allies, reflects specially such hegemonist thinking. Among these U.S. allies is the Taiwan regime, which is trying to use this imperialist concept to strengthen its bastion. It is not at all accidental that, from the vast opinions expressed by the U.S. press, one claims that the Taiwan authorities have ample experience in carrying out so-called cooperation with transnational companies, and that such experience may also be useful for Mainland China.

Under the current circumstances, U.S. policy may be potentially even more dangerous to the Chinese people and the Chinese revolution than that of several decades ago. If we judge U.S. policies not by what the United States says, but by some of its major steps, we cannot help but realize that the United States is still stubbornly clinging to its two Chinas policy. This is the U.S. imperialists' actual antisocialist performance, reflecting its brazen interference in China's internal affairs.

ZHAO ARTICLE ON OPEN DOOR POLICY CITED

PM051019 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Pursuing an 'Open Door' Policy"]

[Text] New York, 1 Feb -- By the end of 1984, the total volume of foreign capital investments attracted by China reached \$14.6 billion, or 15 percent of total state appropriations for capital construction envisaged in the PRC's Sixth 5-Year Plan (1981-1985). These figures are cited by Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, in an article written especially for the U.S. journal ATLANTIC.

After noting that "some of our friends" doubt whether China will continue its "open door" policy and are "adopting a wait-and-see attitude," the Chinese premier stated: "Because China has already opened its doors it will now open them even wider and will never close them again... We will not stop here but will go even further."

He recalled that foreign businessmen have been given access to 14 maritime cities, including such major ones as Shanghai, Tianjin, and Guangzhou. These conveniently accessible cities offer foreign businessmen favorable and most advantageous conditions in all respects. "This is a most important political decision for us," Zhao Ziyang stressed. In his words, China is studying the question of how to implement the "open door" policy more actively and quickly.

In conclusion, the article appeals to U.S. businessmen to "invest their capital, manage enterprises and take part in the competitive struggle" in China.

JAPAN'S ROLE IN U.S. COMMUNICATION CENTERS NOTED

LD090730 Moscow TASS in English 0722 GMT 9 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo February 9 TASS -- Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone has admitted that his country's territory is practically used in Washington's nuclear strategy. Addressing the Budget Committee of the parliament's lower chamber, he said that strategic communication centres have been set up at the United States Yokota, Kadena, Misawa and other bases designed to transmit orders in launching nuclear strikes. The Japanese premier made this admission after Okada, a representative of the Socialist Party, submitted for consideration by the deputies classified papers obtained by him on the Pentagon's preparations for a large-scale conflict in the Pacific.

YOMIURI SHIMBUN Cited

LD101056 Moscow TASS in English 0913 GMT 10 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo February 10 TASS -- Washington has demanded that Tokyo place at the Pentagon's disposal the latest Japanese developments in the field of the creation of newest communications systems for using them in the programme of preparation of "star wars". This is reported today by the newspaper YOMIURI SHIMBUN.

The newspaper points out that the United States is interested most of all in the achievements of its Far Eastern ally in electronic optics and in radio equipment for operation in the millimetre waveband. YOMIURI SHIMBUN stresses that communications systems created on the basis of such an equipment should become, according to the Pentagon's designs, the "nerve system" of a future network of military stations and combat satellites which Washington intends to deploy in orbit.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan, speaking in the lower house of parliament recently, pointed out a possibility of "technological cooperation" with the United States in the preparation of "star wars". The statement has given rise to protests on the part of the opposition and mass democratic organizations.

USSR-DPRK CINEMATOGRAPHY AGREEMENT SIGNED

PM081507 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Pages of Friendship"]

[Text] Creative collaboration between Soviet and DPRK cinematographers is creating the feature movie "A Second for an Exploit" which focuses on the images of Soviet internationalist servicemen who took part in the liberation of the fraternal country from the Japanese invaders. Joint work on the shooting is provided for by the plan for cooperation in the sphere of cinematography between the USSR State Committee for Cinematography of the DPRK Ministry of Culture and Art. It was signed in Moscow on 7 February.

FURTHER ON REACTION TO N. ZEALAND NUCLEAR STANCE

Senator Cohen Trade Resolution

LD081249 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Washington February 8 TASS -- Calls are being made at U.S. Congress that New Zealand should be "punished" for its refusal to allow entries of American warships with nuclear weapons aboard into the country's ports. Senator William Cohen (Republican from the State of Maine) and another eight members of the upper chamber of Congress submitted a resolution demand that the U.S. Government should abrogate the benefits that Wellington uses in exporting its products to the United States, and introduce other "trade sanctions" against New Zealand.

Speaking in the Senate, William Cohen asserted that the actions of New Zealand's Government "are detrimental" to the ANZUS military bloc and even undermine security of all its members.

Washington has now launched a vigorous campaign of blackmail of and pressure on Wellington in a bid to make it waive its stand. The Reagan administration postponed "for an indefinite time" the visit to the United States of New Zealand's parliamentarians was cancelled [sentence as received].

'Chain Reaction' Feared

LD081950 Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 8 TASS -- TASS political commentator Boris Chekhonin writes:

The prime minister of New Zealand David Lange, described Washington's scandalous reaction to that sovereign country's refusal to allow into its ports American ships with nuclear arms on board as the roar of a super power. It is difficult not to agree with this description. Indeed, it was a furious roar, that was heard all these days from Washington, at the New Zealand authorities which displayed staunchness and a sense of dignity in matters concerning national interests.

What explains such a stormy reaction of the White House that clearly had a failure of political brakes? Partly the answer was given by the foreign press and first of all the American one.

It turns out that the State Department together with the Pentagon fear that the New Zealand "experiment" might cause a chain reaction, of course a negative one, on the part of other countries to Washington's attempts to draw them into its adventurist policy.

And another reason which, perhaps, was not so vividly expressed in the foreign press -- the Pentagon's "bases" strategy. As is known, the United States now has more than 2,000 military bases and strongpoints overseas at which more than half a million soldiers and officers are stationed. Political observers do not conceal that the Pentagon would want very much to have among them also bases on the territory of New Zealand.

And visits by American ships with nuclear arms on board to New Zealand ports were viewed exactly as the first step in this direction. But to Washington's regret and displeasure this attempt encountered Wellington's principled opposition. That is why Washington is now trying to put on a good face.

Speaking at a press conference after his meeting with the Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke President Reagan found it necessary to make new accents. He said the United States continued to view New Zealand as a "friend".

But Washington's words are one thing and its action are quite another. And the latter precisely point to the opposite.

ANZUS Ties Tense

LD110329 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1325 GMT 10 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow 10 Feb (TASS) -- TASS political observer Sergey Kulik writes:

Official Washington is seriously worried about the future of the aggressive ANZUS bloc, which was slapped together by the United States during the "cold war" years to carry out its hegemonistic policies in the southern part of the Pacific Ocean with Australia and New Zealand's help. As Robert McFarlane, U.S. presidential adviser on national security, has stated, the chief reason for the disquiet is New Zealand's decision not to allow U.S. ships with nuclear weapons into its ports, a decision which, on his own admission, "makes the existence of the ANZUS pact senseless."

Relations between Washington and Canberra, which Pentagon strategists have long seen as "an unconditional ally" in the region, have become unexpectedly fraught. During the official U.S. visit recently completed by Australian Prime Minister R. Hawke, the Reagan administration remained unable to persuade Australia to grant it airports for refueling U.S. Air Force planes which will be monitoring test flights of the first-strike MX intercontinental ballistic missiles. The head of the Australian Government also refused to support plans hatched by Washington for the militarization of space, including the deployment of the large-scale antimissile defense system with elements of space basing.

Representatives of the Reagan administration had to assure Australia that the U.S. plans did not include the installation on its territory of tracking stations as part of the "star wars" program, not waiting "until R. Hawke refuses the Americans first," the English SUNDAY TIMES writes. The same newspaper admits that "privately Washington is expressing great concern about Australia's behavior as an ANZUS member-country."

Commenting on the unprecedented flare-up of contradictions between Washington, on the one hand, and Wellington and Canberra on the other, the U.S. Press does not hide the fact that the position of Australia, and especially that of New Zealand, adopted under pressure from broad sections of the public of these countries, could serve as the detonator of a chain reaction activating antiwar feelings in this region, a region whose people have suffered more than anyone else on our planet all the horrors of nuclear weapons. The tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the French nuclear tests, the burying of radioactive waste on Polynesian atolls -- all these are fresh in the minds of inhabitants of the Pacific countries, which are more and more actively supporting the idea of turning the Pacific Ocean into a peace zone, and demanding a ban on entry there to ships of the 7th Fleet, the U.S. nuclear strike force.

"Nuclear allergy" -- this, according to THE WASHINGTON POST, is what Pentagon generals fear in the Pacific region.

And for such an "allergy," the White House has a traditional "medicine" -- propaganda lies and blackmail. The first of these means was selected by C. Weinberger, U.S. defense secretary, who said that the decision of New Zealand "contradicts its national interests."

And the second means was used by some of the U.S. legislators who brought into the Congress a draft resolution asking the U.S. Government to abolish privileges which Wellington has in exports of products to the United States and also to introduce other trade sanctions against New Zealand.

As the British OBSERVER says, threatening New Zealand with punishment, the Reagan administration "is making it clear to other countries what to expect if they follow the example of New Zealand." The paper names such countries as Belgium, Holland, and even Japan.

INDONESIAN ENVOY ATTENDS MOSCOW RECEPTION

PM081427 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "To Mark the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations"]

[Text] The USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs gave a reception to mark the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the Republic of Indonesia, which was attended by senior officials from the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Trade, and the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, Indonesian Ambassador to the USSR R.M. Mohammad Khusin, and staff members from the Indonesian Embassy in the USSR.

Indonesian Ambassador to the USSR R.M. Mohammad Khusin also gave a reception to mark the occasion.

ASEAN MINISTERS HIT 'PROTECTIONIST' POLICIES

LD091617 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 9 Feb 85

[Text] Kuala Lumpur February 9 TASS -- ASEAN (Association of South-East Asian Nations) member-countries are going to reconsider their trade and economic relations with leading capitalist countries in retaliation for their discriminative trade practices which damage the interests of the ASEAN countries. A decision to this effect has been taken at a meeting of economic ministers of Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines in Kuala Lumpur.

The ministers denounced toughening protectionist measures taken by capitalist nations to restrict access of goods from ASEAN countries to their markets. The ministers voiced their intention to consider the question of putting an end to so-called "special relations" between the association and the leading capitalist nations.

POLISH MURDER TRIAL, CHURCH ACTIVITY DISCUSSED

PM081349 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS Report: "The Torun Trial"]

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Feb (TASS) -- In the Polish town of Torun, the trial of four citizens -- G. Piotrowski, A. Pietruszka, L. Pekala, and W. Chmielewski -- who are accused of the kidnapping and murder of Father J. Popieluszko, has ended. The sentence is expected to be given soon.

In the course of the trial, those accused explained their actions as being intended to prevent activity harmful to the state by J. Popieluszko, and by saying that his death was the consequence of a coincidence of tragic circumstances. As the PAP agency notes, the murder of the priest was a political provocation. Such actions are dangerous and can lead only to a disruption of order in Poland [narusheniye spokoistviya], conflicts, and clashes.

At the same time, according to reports in the Polish press, the Torun trial has confirmed that there have been numerous instances of activities hostile to the socialist state by representatives of the Polish Catholic Church, of abuse by them of the freedom of religious worship. They are using church services for political purposes, for various kinds of demonstrations of an overtly antisocialist and, not infrequently, anti-Soviet nature. Leaflets are illegally distributed in a number of churches. The course of the trial has shown that the leadership of the Catholic Church takes a tolerant view of such activities.

The Western centers of ideological sabotage -- particularly the Radio Free Europe radio station, which endeavors to create a distorted picture of the situation in Poland and to blacken PZPR efforts aimed at normalizing the situation -- are exerting influence on the Polish Catholic clergy. These centers are trying to set the Poles against each other and to inflame tension in relations between the state and the Church. The stake is being placed on destabilizing the political and social situation in the Polish People's Republic.

At the Torun trial material was made public which testifies to the fact that Roman Catholic churches are not infrequently given over to opposition and subversive elements for conducting antistate, antisocialist propaganda. As the Polish press points out, they openly come out with attacks on the principle of separating the Church from the state and aim to subordinate lay institutions to the priesthood.

CHERNENKO ANTHOLOGY PUBLISHED IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

LD092104 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 9 Feb 85

[Report by correspondent Aleksandr Kuzin from Prague]

[Text] The Svoboda Publishing House of the CPCZ Central Committee, has published the book by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, entitled "The People and the Party Are United." The book is a collection of articles and speeches from 1976 to 1984, including Comrade Chernenko's speech at the October 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The material speaks of the all-around efforts of the party and the Soviet people in implementing the decisions of the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses and the struggle for peace and for strengthening the position of socialism at the present stage.

Czechoslovak readers will receive the book in a few days' time. Here is what Evzen Paloncy, the editor in chief of Svoboda says:

[Begin Paloncy recording in Czech fading into Russian narration] We see the great political significance of Comrade Chernenko's book in the fact that Czechoslovak Communists can draw from it the rich Soviet experience in building socialism, says Evzen Paloncy. The book compiles documents of historical importance about the approach of the USSR to the solution of the main task -- the prevention of military disaster. The publication of the collection of articles and speeches of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, in Czech translation, is a great event in the public and political life of our country, the director of the Svoboda Publishing House, Evzen Paloncy, said in conclusion. [end recording]

MSZMP'S MAROTHY DISCUSSES COOPERATION IN MOSCOW

LD082251 Moscow International Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Laszlo Marothy, MSZMP Politburo member, deputy prime minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, who is in Moscow, today conducted a discussion with Yakov Ryabov, Leonid Smirnov and Boris Shcherbina, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers. They discussed issues of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation of interest to both sides. Also present at the discussions was Sandor Rajnai, Hungary's ambassador to Moscow.

LIGACHEV RECEIVES MSZMP YOUTH DELEGATION

LD082234 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 8 Feb 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Today Comrade Ligachev received a delegation of the Hungarian Communist Youth League led by Comrade Hamori, first secretary of the Hungarian Communist Youth League Central Committee. During the talks there was discussion of questions of working with young people and enhancing the role played by youth organizations in fulfilling the tasks set by the CPSU and the MSZMP. Taking part in the talks were Comrade Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, and Rajnai, the Hungarian ambassador to the Soviet Union.

ALIYEV RECEIVES BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR 8 FEB

LD082233 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 8 Feb 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Today Comrade Aliyev received Comrade Zhulev, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Soviet Union, at the latter's request. During their conversation, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, they discussed individual questions of Soviet-Bulgarian economic cooperation.

III. 11 Feb 85

U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
WESTERN EUROPE

G 1

CHERNENKO TO MEET PAPANDREOU 'IF WELL ENOUGH'

AU110732 Paris AFP in English 0726 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Athens, Feb 11 (AFP) -- Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou left today for an official visit to Moscow, accompanied by five ministers. He is due to have talks with his Soviet counterpart, Nikolay Tikhonov, and Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko.

A Greek source said Mr. Papandreou was also scheduled to have a "very high level meeting", with President Konstantin Chernenko if he is well enough.

Papandreou Arrives

LD111041 Moscow TASS in English 1033 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 11 TASS -- Prime Minister of the Republic of Greece Andreas Papandreou arrive in Moscow today at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At the airport the guest was met by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko, other officials.

PROBLEMS INCREASE BETWEEN GREECE, NATO ALLIES

LD092307 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 9 Feb 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpt] Contradictions between Greece and its NATO allies are becoming more acute. Our correspondent G. Voytsekhovskiy reports from Athens:

You will not find a single person in Greece who thinks the disputes and disagreements that exist can be resolved through war. Even less so through nuclear war. In the past few days the Greek Government has taken a series of important political steps. Specifically, a new military doctrine has been advanced. The sense of this is that Greece has stated that there is no real threat from the north and has admitted that in reality such a threat exists from Greece's NATO neighbors. Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou recently confirmed his intention to remove U.S. nuclear weapons from the country's territory. Here in Greece they well remember the past and for that reason they well understand the present.

GREEK MERCHANT MARINE MINISTER CITED ON TIES

LD102339 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1955 GMT 10 Feb 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] A press conference has been held in Athens on the results of the talks between Guzhenko, USSR maritime fleet minister, and Katsifaras, Greek minister of the merchant marine.

Georgiy Voytsekhovskiy reports:

Local and foreign journalists have shown great interest in the results of these talks. The sides agreed not only to increase the volume of maritime trips, but also set out the framework of cooperation in such spheres as shipbuilding and the overhaul of vessels, and also the exchange of experience in training maritime specialists and measures for fighting sea pollution.

[Begin Katsifaras recording in Greek fading into Russian translation] The Soviet Union is one of our best partners. Our links are being built on a firm and mutually beneficial basis. Their expansion has particular significance for Greece. Above all, these links help us resolve a number of economic and social problems, such as, the employment of Greek workers, which is very important. I am convinced that our cooperation will continue to develop successfully. [end recording]

DUMAS VISIT SHOWS FRANCO-AMERICAN RAPPROCHEMENT

PM081009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Feb 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "A Rapprochement of Positions"]

[Text] Washington, 6 Feb -- The working visit to Washington of R. Dumas, French minister of external relations, which has now ended, is evidence of a further rapprochement between France's course and the adventurist U.S. foreign policy line. Dumas held talks with U.S. President R. Reagan and other high-ranking U.S. Administration officials including Vice President G. Bush, Secretary of State G. Shultz, and Pentagon chief C. Weinberger.

As a high-ranking U.S. State Department spokesman told journalists, the plans for the militarization of space being hatched by the Reagan administration were "topic number one at the talks." According to him "France is very interested in our programs in that sphere." The spokesman said that the United States "explained its initiative" to the French minister. He went on to say threateningly: "It is in the interests of the European countries to cooperate with the United States" in the development of new types of arms.

The question of the siting of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missile weapons, foisted on the European NATO allies by the United States, was also discussed in detail. The State Department spokesman noted with satisfaction that the two sides' positions on this question coincided.

Paris, 6 Feb -- Commenting on R. Dumas' visit, the newspaper LE MONDE writes: The results of his meeting with R. Reagan indicate "certain changes" in the French Government's position with respect to the U.S. program of preparation for "star wars." Dumas, the newspaper goes on, clearly tried to smooth out the differences between Paris and Washington on this problem.

An observer of the TF-1 television channel noted that R. Reagan and R. Dumas discussed a wide range of questions including preparations for "star wars," and drew attention to the fact that the two sides' views coincided on most of the questions discussed.

FRANCE'S HERNU OPPOSES U.S. 'SPACE PLANS'

PM111202 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Feb 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "French Defense Minister's Statement"]

[Text] Paris February 11 TASS -- France treats American plans of militarization of outer space negatively since this will inevitably lead to escalation of the race of offensive armaments on earth. This was stated by French Defense Minister Charles Hernu, speaking in Munich at the annual international conference of the West German military-scientific society "Werkunde", reports the "TF-1" French television program. The stand of Paris, the program's correspondent points out, differs from the viewpoint of the FRG Government, which, judging by a statement of Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl, approves of American "star wars" plans. "Washington's space plans lead to a new twist in the arms spiral and instability in the world", said Charles Hernu. Meanwhile he again noted that France abides, as before, by the "nuclear deterrence" concept.

The defense minister of France meanwhile reaffirmed France's allegiance to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. "France belongs to NATO," he declared, "even if it is no longer integrated into that bloc." The minister made it clear that, in the event of war breaking out, France will side with NATO.

WEINBERGER ARRIVES IN UK; SEEKING SDI SUPPORT

LD081824 Moscow TASS in English 1816 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] London February 8 TASS -- U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger arrived here today on the first leg of a five-day tour of Britain and West Germany.

The news service of the BBC reports that while in Britain, the head of the Pentagon intends to inspect U.S. troops stationed on the British Islands. However, the opinion of local observers is that the principal task of the current trip to Western Europe by the U.S. secretary of defence is to put pressure on Washington's NATO partners so that they would support the so-called "strategic defence initiative" which has been put forward by President Reagan and which is also known as the "star wars" programme. In West European countries, as the British press has pointed out more than once, serious misgivings about the programme are being expressed. The implementation of the programme will result in militarisation of outer space, in a sharp escalation of the arms race and in a still greater complication of the international situation.

THATCHER'S PRESTIGE DROPS TO 'RECORD LOW LEVEL'

LD100724 Moscow TASS in English 0712 GMT 10 Feb 85

[Text] London February 10 TASS -- The prestige of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain among the country's population has dropped to a record-low level in the past several years. This is evidenced by the results of a public opinion poll taken on the eve of the tenth anniversary of Margaret Thatcher's becoming the leader of the Conservative Party. The results are published in today's issue of the newspaper SUNDAY TIMES. Only 21 percent of respondents are of the opinion that the head of government shows understanding of the problems which Britain encounters now, and only a third of those polled referred to Thatcher as an able leader.

The opinion of THE SUNDAY TIMES is that the results of the public opinion poll reflect, first of all, British people's mounting discontent at the Tory cabinet's economic policy which has resulted, in particular, in an unprecedented growth of the number of jobless in the country. Most respondents also voiced disapproval of the government's attitude towards the British miners' strike which has been going on for almost eleven months already.

THATCHER CONFIRMS STRENGTHENING U.S., NATO TIES

LD100625 Moscow TASS in English 0617 GMT 10 Feb 85

[Text] London February 10 TASS -- Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain has made a statement at the current conference of the Young Conservatives Association in the city of Bournemouth. In the statement she confirmed the intention to continue the course towards strengthening contacts with the United States and NATO. The prime minister proclaimed that the Conservative Party is a pro-American one, and pointed out that the United States is Britain's closest ally. She said the Tory cabinet will continue with full responsibility to meet its commitments to the North Atlantic bloc.

Touching upon the socio-economic situation in the country, Margaret Thatcher made it clear that the government does not intend to abandon the anti-people course of "austerity" at the expense of the working people. She had to admit the acuteness of the problem of mass unemployment. Even according to understated official data, more than 3.3 million British people are now out of a job. However, the prime minister preferred to pass over in silence the fact that the number of jobless has more than doubled over the years of her Cabinet's stay in office. Thatcher attacked the British miners who in a persistent struggle are upholding the right to work. She confirmed that the government will seek the realisation of the programme which envisages the closure of 20 collieries and dismissal of 20,000 working people.

FRG GROUP PROTESTS KOHL'S PLANNED ADDRESS

LD090959 Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 9 Feb 85

[Text] Bonn February 9 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Sosnovskiy reports:

The West German public is expressing growing alarm over the intensification of intrigues of the revanchist circles, which are planning to hold a provocative assemblage of the so-called "Land Association of Germans from Silesia" in Hannover in June this year. A source of special concern for the West German democrats is the fact that high-ranking officials are planning to attend that assemblage, while FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl is to address it as the main speaker. The chancellor reaffirmed his intention at the Bundestag session in Bonn the other day.

The leadership of one of the FRG's major peace organizations the "Redemption Action", which is incorporated into the Coordination Committee of the West German Peace Movement, addressed an open letter to Helmut Kohl urging him to give up his plan to address the revanchist assemblage and prove in action his striving for peace and East-West mutual understanding, to return the FRG into the channel of the policy of detente.

We are urging you and your government to revive the spirit of the policy of detente, which was pursued by Chancellor Willy Brandt, not to permit actions and pronouncements borrowed from the arsenals of the baneful cold war policy and confrontation of the 50's says the letter. Your refusal to participate in the assemblage of the "Land Association of Germans from Silesia" could be the first step in that direction", the message stresses.

GAS ESCAPE REPORTED AT U.S. WALDHEIDE BASE

LD082249 Moscow TASS in English 1834 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Bonn February 8 TASS -- Another incident has occurred at the American missile base Waldheide near Heilbronn where a stage of a Pershing Two missile exploded on January 11. It has become known that during an exercise held at the base, a considerable quantity of poisonous gas leaked and spread outside the base. Three Heilbronn policemen on a patrol near the base were poisoned and had to be rushed to hospital.

SWEDISH MINISTER INTERVIEWED BEFORE USSR VISIT

LD101601 Moscow TASS in English 1448 GMT 10 Feb 85

[Text] Stockholm February 10 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Vukolov reports:

Sweden attaches great importance to trade and economic ties with the Soviet Union, Mats Hellstrom, Swedish minister of foreign trade, told TASS on the eve of his forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of Nikolay Patolichev, Soviet minister of foreign trade. He pointed out that the centre stage to the forthcoming talks in Moscow would be given to questions pertaining to the further development and extension of Soviet-Swedish trade.

The fact that a whole number of representative offices of leading Swedish concerns, among them, "Alfa-Laval", "Axel-Johnson" and "Sandvik", effectively function in the Soviet capital is evidence of the growing interest in deepening bilateral trade and economic ties, said the Swedish minister. Certainly, the work of the Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation is of immense significance to the all-round development of economic, scientific and technological cooperation, said Mats Hellstrom. The 12th session of the commission, which was held in Stockholm last March, produced fruitful results. In keeping with the decisions passed by the session, the two countries will discuss a wide range of questions in Moscow, including those related to the development of coastal trade between them.

Sweden, the minister stressed, is interested in boosting its exports to the Soviet Union and coastal trade is called upon to facilitate an increase both in Swedish exports and in the volume of reciprocal trade as a whole. A number of Swedish companies, among them, "Alfa-Laval", "Sunds-Defibrator" and "Sandvik", are interested in cooperation with Soviet foreign trade organisations on the Soviet market, including in the milk and paper industries and in engineering, the minister went on. At the same time, Soviet supplies of individual types of products are of major importance to Sweden.

Trade is an important part of the whole complex of relations between the Soviet Union and Sweden, Mats Hellstrom said in conclusion. Its further development meets the interests of maintaining and strengthening goodneighbourliness between the two states.

NATO HEAD PRESSURES DANES ON NON-NUCLEAR STANCE

LD092021 Moscow TASS in English 1928 GMT 9 Feb 85

[Text] Copenhagen February 9 TASS -- It obviously goes against the grain with NATO that the Danish Folketing (parliament) adopted a resolution which urges the government not to allow the deployment of nuclear weapons in Denmark in peacetime, crisis time or wartime.

The aggressive North Atlantic bloc is also displeased with the fact that the Folketing declared for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe.

This time displeasure was expressed by NATO Secretary-General Lord Carrington. He came to Copenhagen to exert pressure on the Danish Government. Speaking here he asserted that the creation of a zone free from nuclear weapons in the north of Europe will weaken NATO.

The NATO strategist brought pressure to bear on Copenhagen also in another direction: He asserted that the Schlueter government should increase the military expenditures. It is easy to see what this will mean for Denmark: further growth of unemployment, price rises, spiralling of the rates of inflation, impoverishment of sections of the population in the low income bracket.

Lasse Budtz, chairman of the commission of Denmark's Social Democratic Party for the questions of security and foreign policy, stressed in an interview to the Danish news agency RITZAUS BUREAU that the Social Democrats reject Lord Carrington's demands on the question of non-nuclear zones. We hold that such zones can promote progress of the relaxation of international tension, Lasse Budtz said.

SDI, NATO POLICY DISCUSSED AT MUNICH CONFERENCE

LD102151 Moscow TASS in English 2121 GMT 10 Feb 85

[Text] Bonn February 10 TASS -- An annual international conference of the West German military-scientific society "Werkunde" took place in Munich on February 9-10. It was attended by over 150 U.S. and West European politicians, military experts, diplomats and scientists, among them West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, the U.S., West German and French defence ministers and NATO Secretary General Lord Carrington.

The agenda of the conference included relations between East and West, the military-political course and strategy of the North Atlantic Alliance and the positions of the NATO members of the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. Geneva talks.

The Reagan administration's plans to militarise space have been the central issue of the Munich conference. Washington's emissaries used the forum strongly to pressure their West European allies in order to involve them in those dangerous plans. U.S. Defence Secretary Weinberger praised no end Reagan's "strategic defence initiative," while never mentioning the obvious fact that it was a component of the Pentagon's aggressive first nuclear strike strategy and was complemented by a large-scale program of the strategic offensive arms buildup.

West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl actually supported and rationalized Washington's plans to militarise space. At the same time he tried to camouflage Bonn's support for them because of the West Europeans' growing worry over the U.S. President's "initiative."

Washington's sinister plans were criticised at the conference by Egon Bahr, a prominent figure of the Social Democratic Party of Germany and chairman of the Bundestag's Arms Control and Disarmament Subcommission. It is necessary to prevent the space arms race, he stressed. It is abominable that the efforts of gifted scientists and engineers are aimed at developing arms programs designed to destroy our planet, he added.

The U.S. plans to militarise space were criticised by French Defence Minister Charles Hernu and some other participants in the conference. These plans, Charles Hernu said, lead to another round of the arms race and world instability. Only peaceful space, according to him, can be a precondition for arms reductions on earth.

TERRORISM INCREASE CAUSED BY U.S. DEPLOYMENT

LD090932 Moscow TASS in English 0858 GMT 9 Feb 85

["Provocations Against Peace Forces" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow February 9 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Oleg Shirokov writes:

In recent weeks the West European countries have witnessed an intensification of acts of terrorism, which are of an openly provocative character. The bomb blast in a passenger train in Italy, which killed and injured passengers, has been followed by a series of acts of arson and explosions in military facilities in the FRG and Belgium, an attempt on the life of a high-ranking official of the French Defence Ministry, a bomb explosion in a bar in Athens, which killed [as received] dozens of people, including nearly 70 U.S. servicemen. Albeit none of the persons involved in these acts of terrorism has been found so far, responsibility for them is claimed by motley extremist groups -- both leftist and ultra-rightist, of the type of "Action Directe", "Rote Armee Fraktion", etc.

It is noteworthy that the mass media of the Western countries, which launched a large-scale propaganda campaign around these acts of terrorism are trying to picture things as if those responsible for them are backed by democratic left-wing forces of the European Continent, and are inspired almost from...Moscow! These malicious inventions are actively used by the NATO circles, which are out to use the wave of acts of terrorism in an attempt to discredit the anti-war movement in the continent and to step up repressions against the participants in the anti-missile actions. The police, for example, do not take the trouble to search for those really guilty, but are lashing out against the participants in the demonstrations outside the United States bases and NATO facilities in the FRG, Belgium, Britain and the Netherlands.

It is not fortuitous, certainly, that this is happening precisely at a time when the movement against the deployment in the continent of United States first strike nuclear missiles has particularly intensified in the Western countries, and the time has come for the governments of Belgium and the Netherlands vacillating on the issue of the deployment of United States nuclear missiles to make up their mind, and opposition from Greece is growing.

There is no doubt that all these acts of terrorism have nothing to do either with the peace-loving and democratic forces of Western Europe, or, moreover, with the socialist countries. These actions are clearly inspired by the circles, which are hostile to the cause of an improvement of the situation and strengthening security in the European Continent, and are dangerous provocations directed at checking the growth of anti-American sentiments in that region, bringing down the momentum of the large-scale movement against the deployment of the American Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in a number of West European countries.

PORTUGAL 'ELIMINATING PROGRESSIVE CHANGES'

LD081919 Moscow TASS in English 1504 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Lisbon February 8 TASS -- Portugal's Council of Ministers has approved a draft law allowing private capital to take over 49 per cent of shares of nationalized enterprises. This marks another step towards eliminating progressive changes that have been carried out in the country after the 1974 revolution.

Last year, Mario Soares' cabinet denationalized the banking system and insurance companies which were taken over by the state in 1975.

Alongside [as received], Portugal's reactionary forces are pressing for a revision of social and economic provisions of the democratic constitution adopted in 1976, which endorsed major revolutionary gains.

PORTUGUESE CP'S CUNHAL ADDRESSES RALLY IN LISBON

LD090607 Moscow TASS in English 0559 GMT 9 Feb 85

[Text] Lisbon February 9 TASS -- Addressing a mass rally in the Lisbon Palace of Sports, Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party, urged the working people to step up the struggle for the resignation of the ruling cabinet and forming a truly democratic government.

As experience has convincingly shown, he said, it is impossible to resolve the country's difficult problems without the participation of the working people and its vanguard -- the Communist Party. Our party not only puts forward a science-based alternative policy, but it also ready to participate in overcoming the deep crisis, through which Portugal is going. The Communists declare for a strict observance of the constitution, an all-round development of the productive forces and lessening dependence on imperialism.

Alvaro Cunhal pointed out that the broad masses of the people get increasingly convinced of the need for and irreplaceability of the party of the Communists in defending the interests of the working people, in upholding the gains of the April Revolution, the principles of national independence and patriotism. Hence ever new thousands of Portuguese are joining the ranks of the Communist Party.

FURTHER ON RYUYTEL MEETING WITH YAR LEADER

PM101504 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparliamentary Ties"]

[Text] Sanaa, 7 Feb -- A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by A.F. Ryuytel, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, arrived in Sanaa yesterday on an official visit at the invitation of the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR] Constituent People's Assembly. At the airport the delegation was met by Y. al-Shuhari, deputy speaker of the YAR Constituent People's Assembly, and assembly deputies. USSR Ambassador to the YAR A.I. Filev was among the welcoming party.

The same day the delegation met with A.K. al-'Arashi, speaker of the Constituent People's Assembly and YAR vice president. During the conversation that took place Al-'Arashi declared that the Soviet parliamentary delegation's visit reflects the traditional friendly relations between the USSR and the YAR and provides a favorable opportunity for an exchange of opinions on a wide range of questions. The reasons for the steady development of Soviet-North Yemeni relations, Al-'Arashi went on to declare, are that these relations are based on equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in one another's internal affairs. In this connection he stressed the importance of the USSR-YAR treaty of friendship and cooperation. In conclusion, the Constituent People's Assembly speaker expressed his conviction that the current visit will be an important contribution to the development of ties between the two countries' peoples.

For his part, the head of the Soviet delegation stressed that the time-tested relations between the Soviet Union and the YAR have been built and developed, from the time of their establishment in 1928, on the basis of equality, the common interests of both countries' peoples, and their desire for peace and mutually advantageous cooperation. He dwelt on the importance of the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed in October 1984 during the official friendly visit to the USSR by YAR President 'A.'A. Salih. This treaty is an important new landmark along the path of strengthening and deepening Soviet-North Yemeni cooperation in many spheres.

The head of the Soviet delegation informed Al-'Arashi of the activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet, dwelling on the role and significance of its standing commissions in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum.

PASTUKHOV MEETS WITH SYRIAN PRESIDENT AL-ASAD

LD100015 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1726 GMT 9 Feb 85

[Text] Damascus, 9 Feb (TASS) -- A meeting has taken place here between President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria and a delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, led by Boris Pastukhov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, chairman of the USSR-Syria Friendship Society.

During the course of the meeting, which was conducted in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, an exchange of opinions was held on the international situation and the state of affairs in the Near East and on other issues of mutual interest.

PLANS FOR VOA STATION IN ISRAEL CRITICIZED

LD091623 Moscow TASS in English 1533 GMT 9 Feb 85

["Strategic Alliance On the Air" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow February 9 TASS -- by Tass commentator Vadim Biryukov

From Tel Aviv came a reply which Washington awaited impatiently: Israeli authorities gave their consent to the setting up of a transmitter of the Voice of America radio station in Israel.

When last September U.S. authorities approached its partner in the "strategic alliance" asking it to do the U.S. that "favor", they made lavish promises to add substance to the request, specifically, they said they would allocate 200 million dollars for the operation and permit the Israelis to make use of the newest electronic equipment. Tel Aviv favorably treated Washington's request, saying that the Voice of America won't do Israel's image any harm, for its programs "are not propaganda".

A rather clumsy explanation, really. The Voice of America with its broadcasting time of nearly 1,000 hours a week has long gained a reputation of a mouthpiece of psychological warfare against socialist countries and national liberation movements. It is not fortuitous that such countries as Spain, Greece and Turkey refused to set up VOA re-transmitters on their territories, explaining their refusal by a clearly inciting character of VOA broadcasts. The admission of THE NEW YORK TIMES that the USA is going to set up the transmitter in Israel to make it possible to beam programs to the biggest possible number of listeners in Soviet Central Asia and in Afghanistan is indicative of and in itself in this respect.

As to Tel Aviv, it would like in its turn to make use of the money and technical facilities of the Voice of America for spreading aggressive Zionist ideas and militant anti-communism.

COMMENTARY HITS U.S. 'IMPERIALIST' PLANS FOR IRAN

NC051112 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Foreign Ministry under secretaries from Iran, Pakistan, and Turkey recently met in order to determine future tripartite economic cooperation. REUTER reported that these countries had decided to revive the 1964 agreement on regional cooperation.

As you know, following this agreement an organization known as the Regional Cooperation for Development was formed. Iran's former shah, as well as imperialist circles of the United States and Great Britain, considered this organization to be an economic off-spring of CENTO, the aggressive militaristic pact that was aimed at the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and the objective of which was to crush national liberation movements in the Near and Middle East.

After the 11 February revolution and overthrow of the monarchy, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran announced that Iran was leaving the aggressive CENTO pact and declared defunct the Regional Cooperation for Development Organization, being the imperialist legacy of the former shah.

Progressive and democratic countries fully supported this step by Iran and considered it to be an important role in the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism.

The Western mass media now note with satisfaction that Iran once again accepts membership in the economic organization of former CENTO members, revived under the new name of Economic Cooperation Organization and instilled with new life. Washington is carefully following Tehran's rapprochement with Ankara and Islamabad. The United States is not very interested in this organization's economic aspect. U.S. strategists see in this organization a possibility to prepare Iran for joining a new pro-imperialist pact in the Near and Middle East. They seek to replace CENTO with this pact. Washington intends to rely primarily on its NATO ally Turkey in doing this. Washington also intends to use Pakistan to achieve this end. Islamabad is presently not a member of imperialist pacts, but there are no doubts that the Pakistani regime's dependence on the United States is increasing. Are not the delivery of large quantities of the most modern U.S. arms to the Ziaul Haq regime and the creation of military bases on Pakistani territory for the Rapid Deployment Force, this favored creation of the Pentagon, evidence of this? As stated by a regime opponent in Pakistan, Pakistan is nothing but a U.S. puppet in the revived tripartite organization.

In view of the above, it is clear that imperialist circles are trying to use Tehran's efforts to overcome its economic crisis by consolidating its relations with Turkey and Pakistan mainly in order to attract the Islamic Republic of Iran into the orbit of their militaristic policy.

LD081245 Moscow TASS in English 1232 GMT 8 Feb 85

The American press, specifically, the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES, said press-attache of Nigeria's Embassy in the USA K. Agboli in an interview for the press, vehemently attacks Nigerian jurisdiction and calls into question the legislation of our country. The adoption by the new Nigerian Government of the decree "On the Return of State Property," he said, has been prompted by the need of defending national interests, stopping misappropriations and all sorts of machinations that were openly done by some Nigerian officials and foreign dealers under the previous corrupted regime. The cause of indignation is, said the diplomat, that those who profess more than others "human rights" beyond the boundaries of the United States, keep silent when things concern the grievous lot of foreign citizens residing in "free America" including Nigerians. Many Nigerian citizens are under investigation or in jail in the United States without any charge levelled against them. Despite numerous inquiries of Nigeria's representations in the United States the American authorities have so far reported nothing about the lot of those people.

For Bamako reports on the 1-8 February visit to Mali by a delegation led by Anatoliy Berezin, CPSU Central Committee member, including the joint communique issued between the CPSU and the Democratic Union of the Malian People, see the Mali subsection of the West Africa section of the 7 February Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

U.S. 'WHITE PAPER' SEEKS SUPPORT FOR C. AMERICA

LD110959 Moscow TASS in English 0934 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Washington February 11 TASS -- Having embarked on an effort to further heighten tension in Central America and brushing aside all instruments for a political settlement in the region, the White House presses Congress ever more vigorously to appropriate further, multimillion-dollar funds to bankroll the criminal activities of terrorist gangs and prop up undemocratic regimes there. The arguments used by the Reagan administration in its attempts to justify this policy of intervention are very much the same as those employed in the times of McCarthyism. They are based on lies mixed with anti-communism.

Further evidence of this is provided by another of the administration's "white papers" on the situation in Central America, which has not yet been published but has already been obtained by THE NEW YORK TIMES. The foreword, written by Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, repeats Ronald Reagan's coarsely false claims about the causes behind the acutest problems besetting Latin American countries and behind the groundswell of the liberation movement there.

The Pentagon chief makes a futile effort to prove that these problems are a consequence of a "communist plot" rather than the exploitation of the countries of the region of the United States or the dictatorial regimes implanted by it. Without troubling themselves to back up their charges with any plausible arguments, the "white paper"'s authors contend that the Soviet Union and Cuba are busy fostering instability in Central America and that their aim is to turn all countries there into their satellites.

Commenting on the newly-manufactured concoction, THE NEW YORK TIMES and other U.S. mass media do not make any secret of why it has surfaced precisely on these days. The thing is that Congress will shortly begin debating the administration's request for further military economic aid to a tune of 1.1 billion dollars to the dictatorial regimes obedient to the United States. Reagan has also declared that he would like to resume aid to the C.I.A.-guided counter-revolutionary gangs in Nicaragua. But, according to the TV network ABC, the administration's problem is that Congress is clearly reluctant to resume covert support for the "contras". By publishing the latest "white paper", the White House thus launches another campaign to scare Congress and public opinion with a "communist threat" and, under the pretext of "countering" it, to obtain further millions of dollars to support anti-people forces and reactionary regimes.

By accusing others of "fostering instability" in Central America, the U.S. Administration also seeks to draw attention away from the generally-recognized fact that its objective is to destroy all mechanisms for achieving peace and stability in the region by political means, heighten confrontation to the maximum and create conditions for organizing a direct U.S. aggression against Nicaragua. It is the United States that has walked out of Nicaraguan-American talks in Manzanillo and is now escalating its subversive activities against the peace initiatives of the "Contadora Group". Let us also recall Washington's boycott of the International Court of Justice in The Hague, which has accused the United States of aggression against the Nicaraguan people. The C.I.A.'s covert operations against patriots, the establishment of counter-revolutionaries' camps in Costa Rica with dollar hand-outs, the expansion of U.S. military presence in Honduras, and the criminal activities of American "advisers" in Guatemala and El Salvador - don't all these facts bear witness to the Reagan administration's gross interference in the internal affairs of Central American nations and reveal the true causes behind the instability in the region?

TUL 11 Feb 85

K 7

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

NICARAGUA'S ONTEGA SETS FORTH POLICY GOALS

120007Z Moscow TASS in English 0726 GMT 9 Feb 85

[Text] Managua February 9 TASS -- President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua issued an appeal to the people setting forth the guidelines for the government's home and foreign policy in 1985. In his speech the head of state stressed that the main objective of the Nicaraguans remains, as before, the struggle against the criminal aggression of the United States imperialism, for establishing lasting, just peace. The United States is sabotaging all efforts directed at a search for a peaceful resolution of the Central American crisis and stepping up militaristic activities in the region.

Daniel Ortega urged the Nicaraguan people to strengthen the country's defense, to wage a valiant struggle against the CIA's hired gangs and be ready to repel direct United States military intervention. At the same time he stressed that the government of the Republic will further press ahead for a resumption of talks with the USA to normalize relations between the two countries, to give all-round support for the Contadora Group and strive to establish goodneighborly relations with the other Central American countries.

BRASILIAN, MEXICAN PRESIDENTS DISCUSS ARMS SALE

000100Z Moscow INVESTIA in Russian 8 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Dispatch by our correspondent V. Nikulichev: "Brazil-USSR. Full Support"]

[Text] Mexico -- Brazil overwhelmingly advocates halting the arms race. Brazilians welcomed with satisfaction the agreement between the USSR and the United States to initiate new talks on the package of questions of disarmament and are hoping for their success. President Francisco Neves, who is on a visit here, said at a press conference.

He said that the disarmament problem was discussed during his talks with Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid. He fully supports the Delhi Declaration of the six nations that contains an urgent appeal to put an end to the nuclear arms race, Neves said.

Speaking of Soviet-Brazilian relations, Neves pointed out that there are no problems between Brazil and the USSR and no factors preventing the development of cooperation in trade, the economy, and other fields.

INDIA ACTIVELY PARTICIPATING FROM CONFERENCE

000100Z Moscow TRAVEL in Russian 8 Feb 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] Moscow: "Trich Chakravarti"]

[Text] I. Chakravarti, member of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) Committee and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of India, gave a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists on 7 February in Moscow at the Press Center of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Summarizing the talks with S. G. Vorobyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, I. Chakravarti noted that they had made it possible to conduct a broad exchange of opinions on various problems of today that had confirmed the constant unity of views.

III. 11 Feb 85

K 3

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Questions of the struggle to avert the threat of nuclear war, combat the arms race, and prevent the militarization of space were at the center of the discussion. During the discussion, the minister stressed, we came to the conclusion that we must continue the quest for ways toward the political regulation of seats of tension.

Concerning the accord reached on the upcoming Soviet-U.S. Geneva talks on questions of space and nuclear weapons, the minister said that these talks, in the two sides' opinion, open up possibilities for resolving questions of averting an arms race in space and halting the arms race on earth, which could help to reduce the danger of the outbreak of war.

Much attention was devoted at the talks, the visitor said, to the state of and prospects for Soviet-Cuban relations. As is known, this year we are celebrating the 35th anniversary of the restoration of diplomatic relations between our countries. All of this period has been marked by the progressive development of Cuban-Soviet cooperation.

In the years that have elapsed the Cuban people have succeeded in overcoming the legacy of colonialism and neocolonialism, and visible in all our achievements in the political, economic, cultural, and other spheres are the fruits of our multifaceted links with the Soviet Union, to which we voice profound gratitude for the selfless fraternal assistance in building socialism in Cuba.

The long-term program for the development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between Cuba and the USSR for the period through the year 2000 will provide new impetus for the dynamically developing relations between the two countries.

Referring to a question about the situation in Central America and the Caribbean, the minister expressed concern at the aggravation of the situation in that region caused by aggressive U.S. policy. Cuba, he said, rates highly the efforts of the Contadora Group to achieve a political settlement in Central America.

As an active member of the Nonaligned Movement, the visitor stressed, Cuba continuously advocates further strengthening the unity of this movement's members and is making its own contribution to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, and racism.

On this, I, Gaidarov said in conclusion, is taking place in the year in which we are celebrating the 50th anniversary of the victory over fascism. We must always remember that the Soviet Union bore the main burden in this struggle and we must do everything possible to prevent another war, which would be catastrophic for all mankind.

The same day I, Gaidarov left Moscow for a tour of the Soviet Union. He is on his country as an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet government.

The visitor was accompanied by L.P. Kuznetsov, member of the USSR Central Committee and USSR first deputy foreign minister, V.V. Kuznetsov, USSR deputy foreign minister, other officials, and also I. Gaidarov, Cuban ambassador to the USSR.

The visitor arrived in Havana that evening.

MOSCOW BROADCASTS MDP PROPOSAL TO CHILEAN PEOPLE

PY061517 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2130 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] The document we submit to the people of Chile makes public the political position of Popular Democratic Movement [MDP] in the present situation. It proposes that a path of struggle, unity, and realism be followed to attain the foremost aspirations of all Chileans as quickly as possible -- to end the dictatorship and to restore democracy. This statement was made by Dr Manuel Almeyda, president of the MDP, at the time he released a document entitled "Proposal for Democratic Struggle and Unity for the Chilean People" to the Santiago press. The document is divided into three chapters under the subtitles: "The New Phase of the Antidictatorial Struggle;" "How Advances Can Be Made Against the Regime;" and "Our Call."

The MDP political proposal stresses the need to keep alive and to broaden popular mobilization as well as to promote the unity of the opposition forces. The document notes that there are three areas for possible agreements to meet that need. Referring to a transition period, it defines the guidelines for a provisional democratic government, for a program to deal with the most pressing social and economic problems, and for a program of redemocratization of the country. The document sets forth the institutional basis for the future democratic regime and for a grand national accord.

In its Proposal for Democratic Struggle and Unity to the People of Chile, the MDP reiterates the need for broad agreements on actions to put an end to the regime and to make suggestions for the transition period and the democratic future. The MDP draws attention to the new phase of the antidictatorial struggle that started with the latest popular demonstrations. This new phase is broadly defined in these terms: With the popular struggle supported by diverse and broad sectors of the nation, the dictatorship has been increasingly isolated and cornered, and the foundations of its institutional and ideological underpinnings have been shaken. The dictatorship is being broken and overthrown by a people who are determined to win their freedom.

In order to go on with the struggle and to meet the democratic demands of the nation, the MDP document says that nationwide mobilizations will have to be promoted in the form of strikes and stoppages, preparing for a prolonged general stoppage, which is the ultimate objective to be pursued in the following months. This will have to be a general stoppage lasting several days involving workers and people in general, and having a social and territorial character.

The MDP proposes a program for a provisional democratic government, featuring programs in health care, new minimum salaries, release the people from debts for basic services, fixed prices for essential goods, automatic salary readjustments, a foreign debt moratorium, bank nationalization, modification of the social security system, free medical services and education. These and other urgently needed measures, the MDP says, will open its door before those proposed for the redemocratization of the country by the MDP, namely, revoking the 1980 Constitution, positive observance of human rights, an end to torture, dissolution of the CNI [National Intelligence Center], and cancellation of lower rank commitments to workers.

The Proposal for Democratic Struggle and Unity for the Chilean People released by the MDP includes a chapter on the Armed Forces. The proposals made in this chapter are: 1) dismissal of commanders who support the dictatorship; 2) Restructuring of the military intelligence services; 3) removal of the National Security Doctrine from the curriculum for the education of officers; 4) review of the parts that have been made with foreign armed forces in order to diversify technological cooperation and to avoid ideological interferences; and 5) creation and promotion of mechanisms of participation by these or officers in the democratic endeavor of national development.

As part of what it calls institutional bases of a democratic regime, the MDP advocates a new social and economic order based on the sovereignty of the people and a political regime anchored by the people's right to govern themselves. Reviewing the initiatives of the National Workers Command, the National Protest Committee, and the United Social Mobilization Command, the document reiterates that the MDP is willing to sign the constitutional pact for democracy and human rights formulated by the center-right political group, Democratic Alliance.

Releasing the document to the Chilean people, Dr Manuel Almeyda, on behalf of the MDP, stated that the document we submit to the people of Chile expresses the political position of our movement in the present situation and points out a path of struggle, unity, and realism to attain as quickly as possible the foremost aspiration of all Chileans: an end to dictatorship and the restoration of democracy.

BRIEFS

USSR-CUBAN SHIPPING INCREASE -- Ilyichevsk: The Black Sea shipping line turbine vessel Krasnaya Presnya has set off for Havana ahead of schedule. Handling of the motor vessels Kapitan Vasiliy Kulik and Nikita Mitchenko and the preparation of the ocean-going transport vessel Matsesta are proceeding at a fast pace here. There are now quite a few powerful transshipment complexes both in Havana and Ilyichevsk. During just the past quarter, maritime traffic on the Cuban line has increased by 15 percent. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2200 GMT 31 Jan 85 LD]

PRAVDA ARTICLE MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF ANDROPOV DEATH

PM081731 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Feb 85 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed article: "Loyalty to Leninism"]

[Text] A year has passed since the death of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, outstanding figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, ardent patriot of the socialist motherland, and indefatigable fighter for peace and social progress. His entire life is an example of boundless service to the interests of the party and the people and to the great Leninist cause.

Yu.V. Andropov was born 15 June 1914 in a railroad worker's family. He started work at the age of 16. His life's story, as a worker, Komsomol leader, and party and state figure, is an inalienable fragment of the country's history, of that generation of Soviet people who were tempered in the years of the first 5-year plans and the harshest trials of the Great Patriotic War and continued the work of the trailblazers of socialist building.

The qualities of a political leader were formed, knowledge and much experience of life were accumulated, and Yu.V. Andropov's organizational abilities were strengthened in the Komsomol and, beginning in 1939, in the ranks of Lenin's party. These characteristics were already manifested during his Komsomol work and while organizing the partisan movement in Karelia during the Great Patriotic War, and were vividly displayed at responsible sectors of party and state activity in the postwar period.

Holding the posts of chief of a CPSU Central Committee Department and of Central Committee secretary, Yu.V. Andropov made a great contribution to the party's work on developing the cooperation of fraternal socialist countries. He invested much labor in strengthening the Soviet state's security as chairman of the USSR KGB, becoming a member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo in 1973. In May 1982, Yu. V. Andropov was again elected Central Committee secretary.

Yu.V. Andropov's best political and human qualities -- his loyalty to Leninism in theory and policy, his organizational talent, his feeling for what is novel and his ability to accumulate the masses' experience of life, his implacability toward everything alien to the principles of socialism, and his personal charm and modesty -- were displayed while holding the supreme posts of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. He enjoyed deserved prestige and respect in the party and among the people.

It was not fated that Yu.V. Andropov should head the CPSU Central Committee for long. But during this brief period, the party, following the course elaborated by the 26th congress and creatively enriched by the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June and December (1983) Plenums, accomplished much for our country's continued advance. Yu.V. Andropov made a weighty personal contribution to the elaboration of a comprehensively considered, realistic, and innovative party strategy at the present stage -- the course of improving developed socialism.

This Leninist strategy is being consistently and persistently implemented in the party's activity. The CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Extraordinary Plenum, held in an atmosphere of unity and cohesion and aware of its vast responsibility before the party and the people, resolved the questions of continuity in leadership and the implementation of domestic and foreign policy by electing Comrade K.U. Chernenko general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The party sees it as the essence of this revolutionary continuity to move forward without stopping, to move while relying on all that has been achieved previously and creatively enriching it, concentrating the collective thought and energy of Communists, the working class, and the whole people on unresolved tasks and on key problems of the present and the future.

Our society is now at a very crucial juncture. The party has described this stage as the start of the lengthy historical period of the improvement of developed socialism. As a result of the tremendous creative work done in recent years, we have attained positions from which we can and must move forward, emulating the loftiest and most exacting conceptions of socialism elaborated by scientific theory.

The resolution of these truly giant tasks is inseparable from the realistic, sober, and creative approach to all our affairs which is being asserted increasingly strongly in the CPSU's activity. The struggle that has been mounted on the party's initiative to assert order and organization everywhere, to strengthen party, state, and labor discipline; and to enhance the responsibility of absolutely everyone from worker to minister has met with the warm approval and support of Soviet people. It is largely thanks to this that positive progress has been made in practically all sectors of the national economy in the past 2 years. The measures taken have had a great effect -- not just economic, but also social and moral -- and have helped to strengthen the atmosphere of universal exactingness and implacability toward the shortcomings that hinder our progress.

The creative efforts of the party and the people are focused, above all, on accelerating the development of the economy -- the basis of the life and labor of Soviet people -- and safeguarding peace on earth. Qualitative progress and changes in the national economy have become an urgent requirement of the day. It is necessary not only to consolidate and augment what has been achieved recently but also to resolve a task of fundamental importance -- that of ensuring our economy's shift to the path of intensive development and enhancing its efficiency. The basis of this tremendous work is the considerable acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the all-around perfection and improvement of the forms and methods of socialist management, and the further development of the initiative and awareness of the masses.

The CPSU's entire multifaceted activity is subordinated, in the final analysis, to one aim -- enhancing the Soviet people's well-being and ensuring conditions for the comprehensive and harmonious development of the individual. Processes leading to the formation of a classless socialist society, to the further flowering and rapprochement of the USSR's fraternal nations, to the fuller realization of the principle of social justice inherent in socialism, and to the revelation of the tremendous potential of the people's socialist self-management are taking place in the channel of improving social relations.

The party is consistently and purposefully implementing a Leninist foreign policy course. This is a policy reflecting the Soviet state's class essence, our social ideals, and the desire to defend man's paramount right -- the right to life. It is this firm, responsible, and constructive approach which led to the resumption of the Soviet-U.S. dialogue on urgent world problems.

Among the diverse and important questions of international policy the party attaches prime importance to the further development of all-around ties with the fraternal socialist countries and the strengthening of the socialist community's economic and defense might. The CPSU Central Committee has done a great deal to work out a common, agreed line with the fraternal countries in the world arena.

Today when the question is being resolved of whether mankind will be pitched into the abyss of a nuclear confrontation or whether it will be able to defend world peace, the activity of political parties and states is being assessed in a new way and by the very highest criteria. Our party and the Soviet state are doing everything possible to prevent nuclear war and defend human civilization. But nobody should construe our desire for peace as a sign of some kind of weakness or lack of confidence in our strength. We have the wherewithal to defend socialist gains and uphold the interests of the Soviet people and its friends and allies. The larger in scale and the more complex the tasks being resolved by the party and people at the present stage of building the new society and the more extensive the participation of working people in everyday state and social affairs, the greater the need to work out a scientifically substantiated, specific, and realistic policy. Also, this policy can only be worked out by the Communist Party, drawing its inspiration from the treasure house of Marxist-Leninist teaching, relying on all the tremendously rich experience of socialist building in our country and taking account of the fraternal countries' positive experience. The Leninist party invariably reaffirms its position as society's vanguard force with the constant struggle for the ideals of social justice and working people's interests.

These qualities are being seen with renewed force now that direct preparations are under way for the 27th CPSU Congress, at which the new edition of the party program will be submitted for discussion. This fundamental political and theoretical party document will gear Communists and all Soviet people to enormous creative work to improve the socialism we have already built.

The preparations for the forthcoming party congress have generated mounting political and labor enthusiasm in the country. Mass socialist competition and the nationwide struggle to increase labor productivity, reduce output prime cost, and save resources are now being geared toward worthily greeting the congress. In the runup to the 27th congress, the Leninist party is carrying out a thorough review of what, in Lenin's words, "we have accomplished and what we have failed to accomplish..." and is gearing Soviet people to new achievements.

Our plans are ambitious and optimistic: the tasks of building and improving the new society, improving the conditions of people's material and spiritual lives, and strengthening world peace. Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov unstintingly devoted his entire life to this. It is for this that our party lives and operates, defending its sacred indissoluble unity with the people and true to the great Leninist banner.

RSFSR ELECTION OFFICIAL ON CHERNENKO REGISTRATION

LD081915 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 8 Feb 85

["Excerpt" of report of Central Electoral Commission on elections to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, presented by Yevgeniy Zotovich Razumov, secretary of the Central Electoral Commission, in House of Unions in Moscow on 8 February -- recorded]

[Text] The election campaign is characterized by a high level of political and labor activity by voters and by the close cohesion of Soviet people around the Leninist party. Protocols from constituency commissions have arrived at the Central Electoral Commission on registrations at all 975 constituencies. Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was unanimously and with great enthusiasm registered at a meeting of the Constituency Electoral Commission of Kuybyshevskiy constituency in the city of Moscow as a candidate deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet.

At this meeting, as at the earlier preelection conference, and at meetings attended by large numbers of people in labor collectives, comrades spoke warmly of Konstantin Ustinovich as an outstanding figure of the CPSU and Soviet state and of the international communist and workers' movement, as a leader of the Leninist type who devotes all his energies to the struggle for the prosperity of the homeland and for peace and cooperation between peoples.

The constituency electoral commissions unanimously registered as candidate deputies of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet members and candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretaries of the party's Central Committee.

The most worthy representatives of the working class, the collective farm peasantry, and people's intelligentsia have been nominated and registered as candidate deputies of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet. Over half of all the candidates work directly in the sphere of material production, representing practically all branches of the national economy. The constituency electoral commissions have registered as candidate deputies representatives of 39 nations and ethnic groups of the RSFSR, including all autonomous republics and autonomous oblasts. This is vivid testimony to the genuine internationalism and inextinguishable friendship of the peoples of our country and the great vital force at the Leninist nationalities policy of the Communist Party.

In the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, as in the soviets of people's deputies at other levels, more and more representatives of the people receive major schooling in state administration during every convocation. And this time 617 people, or 63.2 percent [figure as heard] of registered candidates, will be standing for the Supreme Soviet for the first time.

RSFSR ORGANIZATION LAUDS CHERNENKO'S LEADERSHIP

PM071105 [Editorial Report] Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 3 February front-pages the 1,200-word greetings message to the CPSU Central Committee and K.U. Chernenko from the participants in the 15th report and election conference of the RSFSR "Znaniye" Society's Moscow City Organization, held in Moscow on 2 February. The message states, in part: "We send cordial greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, outstanding figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and of the international communist and workers movement, leader of the Lenin type, ardent propagandist of Marxist-Leninist ideas, and indefatigable fighter for peace and cooperation among the peoples."

The message points out that Muscovites are working to implement "the instructions and conclusions contained in K.U. Chernenko's articles" and that "K.U. Chernenko's article 'Up to the Level of the Requirements of Developed Socialism' and the recommendations of the December (1984) All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference have substantially enriched the methodological, theoretical, and method arsenal of lecture propaganda."

An unattributed report on the conference is published on page 2, which states that "the conference was addressed by A.M. Roganov, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom. V.G. Zakharov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee and Moscow CPSU Gorkom participated in the conference's work." There is no mention of Grishin attending the conference.

SHEVARDNADZE ELECTION SPEECH IN RUKHI REPORTED

PM081245 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Feb 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "On the March of Creation: Voters' Meeting With E.A. Shevardnadze"]

[Text] The mood for action, for ensuring preferential rates of economic and social development determines the intensity of everyday working life in Soviet Georgia. Approaching the elections, the republic's working people have mounted extensive socialist competition for the fulfillment of the 2-month targets by 24 February and for the unconditional implementation of the 26th party congress decisions.

The atmosphere of creation and creativity reigning in the republic vividly reflects the firm determination of every labor collective to not only consolidate but also augment what has been achieved and to increase the republic's contribution to the country's unified national economic complex.

The Palace of Culture of the "Sakartvelo" Kolkhoz in the Village of Rukhi, Zugdidskiy Rayon, was festively decorated. A meeting of the voters of Rukhskiy Electoral Okrug with Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, and candidate deputy of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet, took place here on 7 February.

The meeting was opened by I.T. Todua, first secretary of Zugdidskiy party raykom.

Those present enthusiastically elected an honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko.

The candidate deputy's fiduciary -- Georgian SSR Honored Teacher V.V. Nachkebiya, director of Rukhi Secondary School -- spoke about E.A. Shevardnadze's life and activity and urged all voters to cast their votes unanimously on election day for candidates of the unbreakable bloc of Communists and nonparty people and for the further flowering of the socialist homeland.

The meeting was addressed by I.A. Tordiya, tea grower on the Zhdanov Kolkhoz in the village of Chkhorlia; O.L. Kantariya, director of Zedaetseri Agricultural Technical College; Z.L. Todua, chairman of the board of the "Sakartvelo" Kolkhoz in the village of Rukhi; L.S. Chmal, worker at Zedaetseri Tea Factory; A.B. Karchava, agronomist of the Rike village kolkhoz; and L.S. Mikava, Komsomol member from the Tkaia village kolkhoz. They spoke about the tremendous political and labor enthusiasm reigning nowadays in Zugdidskiy Rayon, the successes which its working people are achieving on the march of the 5-year plan, and the prospects for economic and social growth. It was specially pointed out that the accelerated development of the rayon, as of the entire republic, is a result of the steady implementation of the wise Leninist nationalities policy and the friendship and fraternity of the peoples of the Land of the Soviets.

Voicing the thoughts and feelings of the voters, the speakers warmly thanked the party Central Committee and the Soviet Government for their indefatigable concern for enhancing the people's well-being and strengthening peace on earth. The determination to ensure by shock labor the fulfillment ahead of schedule of the plans and pledges of the 11th 5-Year Plan and to create a reliable basis for new achievements was emphasized.

Warmly greeted by those present, E.A. Shevardnadze delivered a speech. Our meeting, he said, is being held at a portentous time, when active preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War are spreading throughout the country. The election campaign has become an exacting pre-congress review, to a certain extent generalizing and evaluating the accumulated experience and once again confirming the wise, realistic, and constructive nature of the Leninist Communist Party's domestic and foreign policy.

Soviet people are profoundly grateful to the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Comrade K.U. Chernenko for the fact that the problems of peace and detente are constantly in their field of vision. Our party's struggle for peace and social progress is now entering a very crucial phase. It is essentially a struggle to save mankind from nuclear catastrophe and a question of truly vital importance to everyone, and it is no coincidence that the new Soviet peace initiatives are eliciting an ever greater positive response among the planet's progressive public.

Soviet people express firm support for our party's policy by means, above all, of their labor participation and labor heroism. It is precisely their high awareness that has predetermined the appreciable progress and real achievements in developing the country's national economy and fulfilling the plans and socialist pledges. On this sound basis the working people's living standards are rising steadily.

Soviet people also express their approval of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy by nominating the leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet State and the worthiest representatives of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, the people's intelligentsia, the Army, and the Navy as candidate deputies of organs of state power during the election campaign. And it is perfectly natural that Comrade K.U. Chernenko has become a truly nationwide candidate.

His indefatigable activity in the post of party and state leader has won Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko tremendous prestige in our country and abroad. His theoretical works and the article "Up To the Level of the Requirements of Developed Socialism," which touches on the most urgent problems of CPSU theory, strategy, and tactics at the contemporary stage of social development, have armed the party with well-founded concepts of the improvement of the developed socialist society that has been built in our country.

The CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo, which are headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, are creating all the conditions for the assertion of an atmosphere of innovation and creativity, mutual respect and mutual exactingness in our party and state, thereby deepening and broadening the foundations of Soviet democratism. It is in precisely such an atmosphere that bold thoughts and ideas are born and the scope is broadened for useful experiments in various spheres of life.

This can also be seen well in the example of the Georgian SSR. Fulfilling the decisions of the party's Central Committee and the country's government relating to Georgia and K.U. Chernenko's advice and wishes contained in his 1982 Tbilisi speech, the republic has managed over the past decade to double its general economic and industrial potential. The scale of capital construction has almost doubled, and procurements of the main agricultural products have increased several times over. Georgia has emerged among the leaders in the country in terms of the growth rates for many very important indicators of socioeconomic development.

The standard of leadership of various sectors is being enhanced. The formation of the new machinery for management of the agro-industrial complex has practically been completed in the republic.

Innovations aimed at strengthening the territorial and intersectorial management of the economy of cities are gathering strength, and the optimum combination of these innovations with the large-scale economic experiments being conducted by a number of union ministries is being ensured. This makes it possible to overcome narrow departmentalism and parochialism, to bring state interests to the fore, and to enhance the role of the soviets in economic building.

There is much that is fundamentally new in the leadership of science and scientific and technical progress and in the organization of consumer goods production. Interesting experiments are being conducted in capital construction, transportation, the services sphere, the sphere of improving credit and finance relations and monetary circulations, and others.

The spirit of innovation and creativity asserted in the party and the state, including in our republic, is a very great gain and blessing. Such an atmosphere implies without fail a concrete, analytical, self-critical approach to the evaluation of all phenomena and facts and makes it possible to wage a more principled struggle against all kinds of shortcomings and to better overcome bottlenecks in work. And there are still many of these in the republic. Mismanagement, irresponsibility, and laxness have not been finally eradicated. Material and labor resources are frequently expended irrationally. It is necessary to further strengthen discipline and socialist legality, enhance the organization and responsibility of cadres, ensure exemplary order everywhere, prevent suppression of criticism, and overcome manifestations of conceit and arrogance.

This can be achieved, above all, on the basis of enhancing the prestige of primary party organizations and every Communist, by striving in every possible way for the purity of party ranks. Fulfilling this wise Leninist mandate, we in the republic have begun the practice of hearing reports by Communists in party organizations, approving character references for each one of them at meetings. This is an excellent source of experience. For the resolution of many questions depends precisely on how a Communist works and behaves.

In a businesslike, creative atmosphere it is possible to considerably step up the struggle against all shortcomings. Particularly as our cadres grow amazingly quickly in such an atmosphere, and successful work gives everyone tremendous joy and moral satisfaction. It is necessary to deepen this approach to work and help to increase the return from everyone -- from worker to leader. Precisely on this basis it is possible to further broaden the democratic foundations of management -- which, under the conditions of developed socialism, becomes a determining trend in socioeconomic progress.

The candidate deputy described in detail the republic's achievements in the past 5 years. Global social product grew by almost 30 percent and national income by 27 percent. In comparison with 1979, Georgia now produces 28 percent more industrial output and almost 10 percent more agricultural output. The national economy now produces almost 22 percent more per worker than 5 years ago. Per capita national income increased by 23.8 percent, real incomes grew by 17.7 percent, and one inhabitant of the republic in seven has improved housing conditions.

Georgia's achievements are determined by the contribution of its autonomous formations and of each city and rayon. In Zugdidi City, for example, there are 19 industrial enterprises now producing items worth over R180 million while the rayon's output amounts to almost R165 million. The region is acquiring an increasingly industrialized complexion.

You probably found it hard to imagine previously that a machine building plant would be built in Zugdidi. Local young men and women are coming to operate the lathes at this enterprise equipped with complex machinery. The construction of a large tea-weighing factory in the rayon has made it possible to establish an integrated production cycle from the tea plantation to the customer. The harvesting of the raw material, the primary and secondary processing, and the wrapping, packaging, and delivery of the finished product are now handled in one place. This has had a beneficial effect on improving the quality of Georgia's tea -- the republic's most renowned product. This factory, which has already supplied customers with over 20,000 metric tons of tea, has not had a single complaint yet.

The region's significance in the development of Georgia's power industry is immense. The Ingurskaya GES now produces almost one-fifth of the electricity generated in the republic. And this is not the end: Another mighty power station -- the Khudonskaya GES -- is now under construction here.

It is right that the people creating these benefits should not be short of things. Zugdidi City and Rayon provide a graphic example of how the considerable discrepancy between city and countryside and between the lives of city dwellers and of country dwellers is being narrowed. One family in four in the rayon now has its own car, not to mention its own television set. Every village has a bus link to the rayon center. The overwhelming majority of secondary schools are now housed in standardized buildings. Some 70 percent of children go to kindergartens and creches.

Beyond every peak scaled, however, there is always another one waiting to be conquered. Such is the dialectic of progress and development. And there remains much to be done if we are not only to consolidate our achievements but also to increase them. In this context the speaker paid special attention to questions of enhancing the role and prestige of soviets, their organs and standing commissions and of each deputy in resolving present and future tasks.

All power in our country belongs to the soviets. The experience of almost 70 years has convincingly shown the viability of these bodies which are truly of the people. The task now is to ensure the fullest possible coordination of the forms and methods of work and the role and tasks of soviets with the political, economic, and social structure of developed socialism.

An important reserve for deepening the intensification of the national economy is to further improve planning and management and to combine territorial and sectorial principles. Georgia's soviets have now been given the broadcast opportunities for stepping up work in this area. Implementing the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum's demands and Comrade K.U. Chernenko's instructions, the republic has set up an administrative mechanism which enables soviets to take the levers of economic management into their own hands in practice rather than simply on paper. This was the determining factor in the creation of agro-industrial associations in the rayons and of territorial-intersectorial associations in the coastal city of Poti and Tbilisi's Zavodskiy Rayon and the work associations are now being put into practice on a wide scale.

The management bodies formed during the experiments operate directly under soviet gorispolkoms and rayispoloms. They create all the conditions for ensuring that soviets exert a specific and direct influence on the work of the enterprises, organizations, and farms located on the territory under their jurisdiction.

It is equally significant that soviet bodies now have at their disposal resources created from the contributions of economic organizations and used specifically to develop the social infrastructure of a given region.

The main thing now is to comprehensively accelerate the resolution of questions connected with the introduction of new, experimental forms of planning and management and to put our intentions into practice. Rural and settlement soviets must be involved in the sphere of creative research. Life demands that they take a more objective, effective, and competent part in the solution of urgent economic and social problems. Soviets, deputies, and the aktiv must examine the main economic categories in depth and link their activity with the current tasks of developing kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other organizations located on their territory.

When putting management innovations into practice, the candidate deputy went on to stress, we must make the fullest and most rational use of those levers of management and influence which recent soviet legislation has given to organs of people's power on such a wide scale.

The activity of the Rukhi rural soviet ispolkom in Zugdidskiy Rayon provides a vivid example of that. Thanks to this soviet's skillful work and its mutually beneficial partnership with the local kolkhoz, the village has been turned into a well equipped and attractive population center with all the comforts of city life. Rukhi now has a fine culture complex, a secondary school with extended-day groups, kindergartens and creches, a telephone exchange, a hospital, an outpatient clinic, a pharmacy, trade and public catering facilities, and a leisure center.

Other local soviets in the republic, their ispolkoms, deputies, and the aktiv have much to their credit.

Daily concern to develop rural democracy is one of the most significant elements of work here. There are many unused reserves here, such as further extending kolkhoz and sovkhoz rights and improving the forms of their management. Each kolkhoz now has a set of rules governing the right and duties of the farm as a whole and of each member. The board and its chairman are elected by the general meeting in accordance with those rules. Some comrades are suggesting that this procedure be extended to sovkhozes, too, that the position of sovkhoz leader be elective, that a board be formed there, and rules be drawn up. This would undoubtedly help to comprehensively invigorate work and increase the personal responsibility of each worker.

The soviets personify state power which means, above all, that they assert the Soviet way of life and establish socialist legality and law and order everywhere and in all things. No shortcoming, however slight, in the work of the soviets is ever overlooked by working people by whose will the soviets are created. Much can and must be done here by party committees and primary party organizations. The work of soviets and the selection, training, and placement of cadres should be the object of their utmost attention. This is particularly necessary now when the role and tasks of the organs of people's power in the management of social affairs are increasing all the time. After all, the strength and prestige of the soviets has always been and will continue to be dependent on increasing the effectiveness of the party leadership of these organs.

In conclusion, E.A. Shevardnadze cordially congratulated the voters for the high confidence that they had shown in him by nominating him as their candidate deputy for the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet. He gave an assurance that he would continue devoting all his efforts and energy to the service of the party and the people and the further prosperity of the socialist fatherland.

PRAVDA REPORTS CHEBRIKOV 6 FEB ELECTION SPEECH

PM071245 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Feb 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Following a Course of Creation and Peace; Voters' Meeting With V.M. Chebrikov"]

[Text] People of the Far East are responding with shock labor to the party's appeal to concentrate efforts on the further intensification of production, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, and the economical and rational expenditure of resources. Extensive socialist competition for the successful completion of the 11th 5-Year Plan and a fitting greeting for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War has taken off in all Maritime Kray cities and villages.

This was pointed out in Vladivostok 6 February at a meeting of voters with Viktor Mikhaylovich Chebrikov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR KGB, who is running for the RSFSR Supreme Soviet in the Leninskiy Electoral Okrug.

The meeting was opened by V.Ya. Semenko, first secretary of Leninskiy CPSU Raykom.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko was enthusiastically elected honorary presidium.

Urging voters to cast their votes on election day for candidates of the unbreakable bloc of Communists and nonparty people, V.N. Belotelov, pipe fitters' team leader at the "Dalzavod" Ship Repair Enterprise and fiduciary of the candidate deputy, spoke about V.M. Chebrikov's career.

Maritime Kray's working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and intelligentsia are seeking to mark the election year and the next CPSU congress with new labor achievements and creative accomplishments.

This was emphasized in the speeches of D.N. Bondarenko, participant in the Great Patriotic War and full holder of the Order of Glory; G.A. Gridina, painters' team leader at the No 10 Construction Administration; Senior Sergeant Viktor Ryaboshapko, border guard; Yelena Astafyeva, student at the Far Eastern Polytechnical Institute; teacher P.S. Kadochnikova, RSFSR Excellent Worker in People's Education; and B.F. Bupalov, first secretary of Vladivostok CPSU Gorkom. They spoke about the nationwide approval for the wise Leninist domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

Those present warmly greeted V.M. Chebrikov, who delivered a speech. Thanking the Leninskiy Okrug voters for their trust, he pointed out that he ascribes it to the glorious Leninist party -- the tested vanguard of the Soviet people and the inspirer and organizer of all our historic accomplishments. It is a great honor to represent the working people of Vladivostok, which has glorious revolutionary and labor traditions, in the RSFSR's supreme organ of state power.

K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, takes a constant interest in the affairs of the people of the Far East, the speaker emphasized. It is with great satisfaction that I fulfill Konstantin Ustinovich's honorable commission and convey to you his wishes for further successes in economic and cultural building. The CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government devote much attention to the economic and social development of Siberia and the Far East. The results of this concern can well be seen in the example of Maritime Kray and Vladivostok.

For many generations past the country has been suffering from the effects of drought and the loss of the water supply. The people have suffered accordingly and have been forced to leave their homes. The people have suffered accordingly and have been forced to leave their homes. The people have suffered accordingly and have been forced to leave their homes.

It is the intention of the Government to provide for the people of the country in the event of a drought. The Government will provide for the people of the country in the event of a drought. The Government will provide for the people of the country in the event of a drought.

The Government will provide for the people of the country in the event of a drought. The Government will provide for the people of the country in the event of a drought. The Government will provide for the people of the country in the event of a drought.

The Government will provide for the people of the country in the event of a drought. The Government will provide for the people of the country in the event of a drought. The Government will provide for the people of the country in the event of a drought.

The Government will provide for the people of the country in the event of a drought. The Government will provide for the people of the country in the event of a drought. The Government will provide for the people of the country in the event of a drought.

The Government will provide for the people of the country in the event of a drought. The Government will provide for the people of the country in the event of a drought. The Government will provide for the people of the country in the event of a drought.

The Government will provide for the people of the country in the event of a drought. The Government will provide for the people of the country in the event of a drought. The Government will provide for the people of the country in the event of a drought.

The Government will provide for the people of the country in the event of a drought. The Government will provide for the people of the country in the event of a drought. The Government will provide for the people of the country in the event of a drought.

The Government will provide for the people of the country in the event of a drought. The Government will provide for the people of the country in the event of a drought. The Government will provide for the people of the country in the event of a drought.

PONOMAREV MEETS WITH, ADDRESSES ZAVODSKOY ELECTORS

LD081646 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who was in Saratov, held a meeting with the electors of the Zavodskoy constituency for which he has been put forward as candidate deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet. Comrade Ponomarev visited a number of the city's industrial enterprises. He expressed interest in the quality of the products, the state of labor discipline, the training of cadres, the working and living conditions of the workers, and the organization of socialist competition. Particular attention was paid to the tasks facing the collectives of the enterprises in the sphere of the introduction of the latest achievements of science and technology into production. At a meeting with the members of the bureau of the CPSU oblast committee, Comrade Ponomarev stressed the importance of intensifying work on the fulfillment of the long-term program of land improvement and raising the yield from irrigated lands, mobilizing the Communists and all the working people of the oblast for the further development of competition for providing a worthy welcome for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 50th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War.

Comrade Ponomarev spoke at a meeting of the party aktiv of the oblast and visited major factories.

PATRICE LUMUMBA UNIVERSITY CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY

Council of Ministers' Greeting

LD081647 Moscow Phytel in Russian 8 Feb 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the professors, teachers, employees, students, and postgraduates of the Patrice Lumumba University of the Friendship of the Peoples:

The USSR Council of Ministers warmly congratulates the staff of the Patrice Lumumba Friendship University on the 25th jubilee of the founding of this university.

The establishment of the university, the message says, was one of the manifestations of our Soviet Union's internationalist solidarity with the peoples which have taken the road of independent development, are fighting against imperialism for their liberation and are strengthening their national independence and sovereignty.

The Soviet Union's friendship and all-round cooperation with developing countries are growing stronger from year to year. The advance of these countries along the road of economic and social progress depends, to a considerable extent, on the training of national personnel, the message says. The Patrice Lumumba Friendship University is making a considerable contribution to solving this problem.

Students of the university — qualified engineers, physicians, agronomists, teachers, economists, philologists and other specialists — are working successfully for the benefit of their peoples. They are active fighters against the imperialist military threat, for a lasting peace, economic and social progress of the countries liberating the road of independent development. The scientists of the Patrice Lumumba University are successfully engaged in theoretical and applied research on major problems of science and technology and are improving the educational process.

We wish the professors, teachers, students, and postgraduates of the Patrice Lumumba University of the Friendship of the Peoples new successes and accomplishments in their noble labor for mankind's bright future.

USSR Council of Ministers

Zimyanin Attends Gala

LD072333 Moscow TASS in English 2059 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow, February 7 TASS -- The foundation of Patrice Lumumba Peoples' Friendship University in Moscow has demonstrated the USSR's international solidarity with newly independent countries, with nations fighting against imperialism for freedom, stronger national independence and sovereignty. Vyacheslav Yelyutin, minister of higher and specialized secondary education of the USSR, told a gala meeting marking the 25th anniversary of the educational establishment here today. Engineers, physicians, agronomists, livestock experts, teamsters [as received], economists and philologists holding Peoples' Friendship University diplomas (more than 13,000 all in all) are working in 110 countries, the speaker went on. They are making a weighty contribution to the economic and social development of emergent nations, which largely depends on the skill of national personnel. Graduates of the friendship university are active fighters against imperialism, racism and all forms of class and national oppression. Anatoliy Logunov, vice-president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, addressing the meeting, pointed out that the university became one of the largest educational establishments of higher learning in the Soviet Union. But it is not only a centre for training highly qualified specialists, but also an authoritative research institution employing prominent scientists. The friendship university is working on forty major research subjects related to important problems of science and engineering.

President of the World Peace Council Romesh Chandra greeted on behalf of the organization teachers, students, graduates and post-graduate students. Patrice Lumumba Peoples' Friendship University trains not only good specialists, but also convinced peace workers, true patriots and campaigners for friendship and cooperation between the peoples, he said. General Secretary of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization Nuri Abdul Razaq stressed the university's contribution to promoting economic and social progress of developing countries. He also pointed out that the university is an international students' city inhabited by representatives of 450 nations and nationalities. All necessary conditions were established for their studies, research, sport and recreation. Teachers, graduates and students of the university addressed the meeting. Messages of greetings from foreign universities were read out at the assembly. Present at the meeting were secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Zimyanin, ambassadors of several countries to the Soviet Union.

UNDERGROUND EXPLOSION IN SOVIET C. ASIA RECORDED

SC101425 Paris AFP in English 1414 GMT 10 Feb 85

[Text] Stockholm, Feb 10 (AFP) -- A big underground explosion in the Semipalatinsk region of Soviet Central Asia, where Moscow conducts nuclear tests, was recorded early today by the University of Uppsala near here. It measured 6.7 on the Richter Scale, which has a effective maximum of nine, seismologists said. The explosion was also recorded at the meteorological institute in Bilt, central Netherlands, at six on the same scale. The explosion was the first detected from the Soviet Union at Uppsala this year. Last year 16 underground explosions, probably caused by nuclear tests, were recorded.

KURKOTKIN ADDRESSES MEETING ON MILITARY FARMS

PM071500 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Feb 85 Second Edition p 1

[Unnamed own correspondent report: "Important Tasks of Military Sovkhozes"]

[Text] A conference of leaders of military sovkhozes, chiefs of the food service, and deputy commanders for rear services of military districts and fleets devoted to the tasks of the USSR Defense Ministry's agricultural enterprises has been held at the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army.

A report on the results of the work of military sovkhozes and military units' subsidiary farms in 1984 was delivered by Colonel V. Shenin, senior official at the USSR Defense Ministry Central Food Directorate. The main speakers and the other speakers at the conference -- Lieutenant General M. Manakin, Rear Admiral I. Makhonin, Senior Ensign B. Silyuk, and others -- noted that, fulfilling the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum and implementing the USSR food program, working people at military agricultural enterprises have considerably increased field productivity and are striving to worthily greet the 27th CPSU Congress. At the same time, the conference participants noted unresolved problems and defined ways of increasing the efficiency of the work of military sovkhozes and subsidiary farms.

The conference participants acquainted themselves with front-ranking experience of agricultural production at the USSR exhibition of national economic achievements and visited the exhibition of the achievements of the best military sovkhozes and subsidiary farms of military units and military trading organizations.

The results of the conference were summed up by Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister and chief of the USSR Armed Forces Rear Services.

ARMY BODY VIEWS VICTORY ANNIVERSARY PREPARATIONS

PM071649 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Feb 85 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed report under the rubric "At the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate": "For the 40th Anniversary of the Great Victory"]

[Text] The Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate heard and discussed a report by Lieutenant General V. Plekhanov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Odessa Military District Political Directorate, on the work of the district's political directorate, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee resolutions and the demands of the USSR defense minister and the chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate to prepare for the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

It was noted during the discussion that the district's troops have launched widespread ideological and organizational work to prepare for and worthily greet the great victory jubilee. Interesting mass political measures extensively involving the men have been held in connection with the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the Ukraine and Moldavia, the Iasi-Kishinev operation, and other outstanding Soviet troop victories in the Great Patriotic War. A session of the district military council and seminars and conferences of the political command staff and the party, Komsomol, and ideological aktiv have examined questions of improving the forms and methods of work in connection with the upcoming jubilee, which has promoted an invigoration of servicemen's education in the glorious revolutionary, labor, and combat traditions of the Communist Party and the Soviet people and their Armed Forces.

The role of the mass propaganda media, cultural enlightenment institutes, and veterans' organizations in this work has increased. The work that has been done is having a positive influence on increasing servicemen's activeness in the struggle to achieve high results in combat and political training.

At the same time, it was noted during the discussion that in a number of formations and units the work to prepare for the portentous date lacks the necessary scope, systematic approach, and businesslike orientation toward resolving the tasks of combat training and further strengthening discipline, organization, and order. The specific man and the specific collective are not always placed at the center of this work. The district's political directorate and political organs have not yet properly ensured that educational efforts are concentrated directly in the subunits, the field, and the training grounds where the troops' active daily life takes place.

The questions of the ideological enrichment of every measure that is implemented and its saturation with philosophical content and creative questing for effective and interesting forms of mass political work which would best promote the fostering in soldiers, sergeants, and officers of clear-cut class positions, high political and military vigilance, and intolerance of hostile ideology require greater attention from political organs and party and Komsomol organizations. Combat experience, the glorious traditions of the Army and Navy, and contemporary instances of servicemen's courage and selflessness are inadequately exploited in troops' combat training. The multinational makeup and other features of military collectives are not fully taken into account.

These shortcomings are largely to be explained by the fact that not all the district's party organizations have really become centers of ideological education activity and heroic-patriotic education. Some of the party organizations are as yet poorly implementing the differentiated approach to the different categories of personnel, fail to fully extend their specific influence to all aspects of the training and combat activity of units and subunits, and do not exert the proper influence on Komsomol organization's activeness in this matter.

The Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate instructed the Odessa Military District Political Directorate to take measures to eradicate the outlined shortcomings. It was instructed to enhance the role of commanders, political organs, and staff in educating the personnel in the combat traditions of the USSR Armed Forces, the district, and formations and units; to make better use of combat traditions in fostering in officers a selfless devotion to military duty and to their honor as officers, and in molding in them high moral and combat qualities and readiness to accomplish heroic feats; to ensure that staff party organizations are specifically involved with questions of the use of wartime experience in ground and airborne troop training and the involvement of leading personnel in participation in heroic-patriotic work; and to strive to ensure that these plan measures be more relevant to the present-day problems of the life of the district, formations, and units so that they take fuller account of the multinational makeup of military collectives and the nature of the tasks they are resolving.

The district political directorate was instructed to galvanize the activities of officers' houses, clubs, libraries, and military museums in giving methodical and practical assistance to commanders and political workers of units and subunits on questions of planning and organizing work on the ideological and patriotic education of personnel.

The attention of the political directorates of the branches of the Armed Forces, districts, groups of forces, and fleets was drawn to the need to analyze the progress in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 40th Anniversary of the Soviet People's Victory in the 1941-1945 Great Patriotic War" and the corresponding instructions of the USSR minister of defense and the chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

Practical measures are to be implemented to provide organizational and political backup for the functions which are to be held in the time remaining before the portentous date and during the celebrations for the anniversary of the great victory. Greater purposefulness and specificity are to be imparted to propaganda of the spiritual values of socialism, to the education of personnel in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism, and to the molding of class consciousness and high political vigilance in every serviceman. The exposing of bourgeois falsifications of World War II history and of the Soviet people's contribution to the defeat of fascism is to be stepped up.

The broad scope of heroic-patriotic work is to be ensured, efforts in carrying it out are to be concentrated in the company and battalion, and it is to embrace all servicemen and every person. Examples of courage and selflessness, the best instances of military labor, and the experience of serviceman will excellent results in combat and political training are to be propagandized more graphically. Special attention is to be paid to the use of military symbols and military rituals for educational purposes and to the development of the patriotic movement for the right to shoot, to launch missiles, and to service and operate hardware on behalf of heroes of one's own regiment.

The activities of Komsomol organizations are to be galvanized, and the party Central Committee guidelines and Comrade K.U. Chernenko's instructions on questions of strengthening party leadership of the Komsomol and enhancing its role in the communist education of young people, and the recommendations of the All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations are to be implemented persistently. Political organs are to give more specific assistance to Komsomol committees and bureaus in ensuring the participation of Army and Navy youth in such important sociopolitical measures conducted by the Komsomol Central Committee as the "All-Union Vigil of Memory," the "Week of Revolutionary Glory," "Emulating the Banners of Victory," and others. The initiative of Komsomol organizations is to be directed toward the resolution of urgent tasks and toward servicemen's everyday affairs connected with enhancing their activeness in the struggle for a healthy moral climate in military collectives and for unconditional exemplariness in the fulfillment of military duty and the socialist pledges adopted in the competition under the motto "Our selfless military labor for the 40th anniversary of the great victory and for the 27th CPSU Congress!"

All the work being done must actively serve to fittingly prepare for the 40th anniversary of the great victory, for the 27th CPSU Congress, and for the elections to union and autonomous republic supreme soviets and local soviets and to mobilize personnel to further enhance the combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces.